Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1819. [NUMBER 1515

NOTIFICATION.

BY C. UPTON, Esq. Captain R. N. and Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy Resident at Trincomalie.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that by and with the concurrence of His Excellency SIR RICHARD KING, BART. K. C. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Navy in the Indian Seas and those adjacent.

That on the 10th day of August next, at 12 o'Clock at noon, I shall be ready to receive Sealed Proposals for entering into a contract for the Building, a Frigate Class built Ship, for the Service of His Majesty's Navy, at Cochin, on the Coast of Malabar, of Dimensions, Tonnage and Scantling, as hereafter expressed, and to be particularly defined in the wording of the contract, agreeably to a Draught to be delivered for that Purpose.

Principal Dimensions for Tonnage,		
Length of the Lower Deck,	113	8
" of the Keel for Tonnage,	94	8¾
Breadth Extreme,	31	0
" Moulded,	31	0
Depth in Hold,	9	0
Burthen in Tons, No.	499	91/94

Average Scantlings of the Frame 10 Inches. by 8½ Inches.

Beams, Lower Deck 6¼ Inches Square.

Ditto, Upper Deck 10 by 9 Inches.

Ditto, Quarter Deck 6¼ by 5¼ Inches.

Main Wales thick 5 Inches.

Keel 13 Inches, and Keelson 12 Inches Square.

Bottom thick 3 Inches & the Openings of the Frame Timbers to be filled in Solid up to the Lower Deck Clamps and Caulked within and without Board before the Bottom Plank is wrought.

The Beams to be secured with Shelf pieces to the sides of the Ship.

All the works to be fitted in the hold as is usual to Ships of War, such as Magazines, Bulkheads in the hold for security of Provisions, Store-rooms, on the Platforms, Cabins for the Officers, to be completed fully as expressed in the Draughts and Contract, subject to the approval of the Superintendant, and no deviation whatever.

Government to find Copper and mixed Metal fastenings, charging the Contractor therewith on his final Bill in the proportion of 1/6 of its value as Iron.

Payments will be made by Certificates as the works of the said Ship or Ships are progressively carried on.

That she shall be Launched complete and delivered within Twelve Months from the Date of the Signing the Contract, or as the Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy or other competent Authority may direct.

Those persons who may Tender will be pleased to state the Terms, upon which they will undertake to build one, or two, or three Ships, of the before mentioned Dimensions and Tonnage at per Ton for one Ship, per Ton for two Ships, per Ton for three Ships; the first to be Complete in twelve Months, the second in twenty, and third in twenty-four Months.

And they must be prepared with two good and sufficient Sureties (who must be named) to be Bound for the full and due performance of the Contract in the Sum of 16,000 Madras Rupees, for each Ship.

Failing to fulfil the said Contract, the Ship so far as she may have been constructed to be considered the full property of, and Bond forfeited to, the Crown.

The Ship to be completed on the Contractors premises, with the use of Store-House, and such other Buildings as may be necessary for the Completion of the said Ship, without expence of Rent to the Crown, until the Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy, or other Competent authority may direct the means by which the Ship is to be completed.

Tenders to be addressed to me at Trincomalie. No Tenders will be received or attended to after 12 o'Clock of the aforementioned 10th day of August next, and it would be preferred if some person were to attend for and in behalf of those who may think fit to Tender.

In addition to my address the words "Tender for Building Ships of war at Cochin" to be inserted at the corner of the outside of the Letter.

Given under my hand at Trincomalie this 19th day of May 1819.

C. UPTON.
Commissioner.

Bombay, 16th June, 1819.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOSEPH ARRATOON, late of Bombay Armanian, Inhabitant Deceased, be granted by this Court, to KHOODA-BUX MERWAN, of Bombay Parsee Merchant, who is the constituted Attorney of JORDAN JOSEPH ARRATOON, the Son and Heir of the said JOSEPH ARRATOON deceased and who is also a Bond Creditor of the said Estate. All Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

THOS. AYRTON.
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 16th June, 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
This day and To-morrow.

CONFECTIONARY in high Preservation, Bottled Fruit, Cyder, French Claret, Sallad Oil, French Pickles, Macaroni, Vermecelli, dried Fruits, German Sausages, Jewellery, Watches, Time Pieces, Medicine Chests, Willow Hats, Childrens Beaver Hats, Shoes Hessian, Jockey, and Military Boots, Ladies Shoes, Backgammon Boards, a Mantons double Barrel Gun &c. &c.

ALSO,

The Effects of a Gentleman deceased, consisting of Wearing, Apparel, Books, Plate and Plated Ware, Furniture &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock, will be put up a pair of Dogs, between the Terrier, and Hound, breed.

A Capital Saddle Horse, warranted sound, quiet, and free from vice, the property of a Gentleman gone to Europe.

Also some other Horses and an Excellent Palankeen.

Apollo Street, 15 June 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This day.

AN Assortment of Lace, Cambrics Millinery, Dresses, Veils, Muslins for Dresses, and Haberdashery.

Apollo Street, 16th June, 1810.

નવાં લીલાંઉખાનાંમો*

મીશનર ઇતશનેનાં આજદીને

જાહેર લીલાંઉમાં વેચશે* ૫૨

ચુનણ શામાન*તેમચે લેશ

ના ૦ કેમરીક ના ૦ મીલનારી ના ૦

દરશીશ ના ૦ વેલ ના ૦ મજલીન ૦ ૬

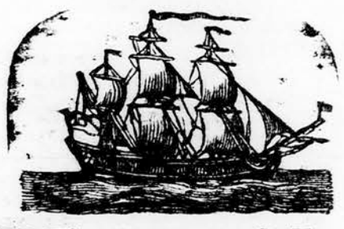
રશ ૦ બનાવાની ના ૦ હાબડશારી*

પાલવા ૦ શાનરીટમો*

તા ૦ ૧૬ મી ૦ જુન ૦ ૧૮૧૯

Freight.

FOR THE COAST AND BENGAL,
THE NEW SHIP



Mermaid,

BURTHEN 446 TONS,

WILL receive Freight for Madras and Bengal; Height of the lower Deck under the Beams 6 feet. Apply to Messrs. REMMINGTON CRAWFORD and Co. or Captain HAMMON either on Board, or at Messrs. TASKER and Cos. Office.

Bombay, 16th June. 1819.

For Freight.

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

GLORIOSO.

Captain J. Paterson.

WILL leave this in a few days, and will receive freight for Madras, and Calcutta; application to be made to Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA, & CO.

Bombay, 16th June 1819.

Ferrar & Eduljee.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday next the 21st Inst.
AT THEIR ROOMS IN MEADOW STREET.

A Quantity of plate, consisting of Spoons, Forks, Soup-Ladles, Tea Pot, Butter Pot, Egg Stand, Egg Boiler, &c. likewise a few Articles of Furniture consisting of a Bengal made Cot, & Curtains complete, Washhand Stand, Sofa Table &c. &c. &c. the property of a Gentleman leaving the settlement, likewise on the same day at 12 o'Clock precisely will be sold a Good serviceable Chariot with a pair of Horses, and Harness complete, also several Saddle Horses &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 16th June, 1819.

BOOKS

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

1 Vol. Quarto, Narative of a Residence in Algiers,	Rs.	20
1 British Review No. 19.	"	2
2 Edinburgh Reviews; No. 59, 61, each		5
1 Prospectus of a National Poem,	"	1
1 Quarto, Essay on Consciousness.	"	1
Monthly Magazines from September to January, 1819, each.		2

Bombay, 16th June 1819.

ASIATIC JOURNALS, AND MONTHLY REGISTER FOR BRITISH INDIA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

MR. ANDERSON begs to inform the Subscribers at the Presidency and Outstations to the above work, that he has received per Lowther Castle, and Stakesby, this season, an increased number of copies for the months of January and February 1819, and which will be delivered to such persons as may be pleased to become Subscribers to this interesting work on application at Mr. A's Office.

Bombay, 16th June, 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH JUNE, 1819.

THE following Promotion and appointments are ordered to take place.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMEMT.

Assistant Surgeon George Whigham to be Surgeon vice Stewart resigned,—Date of Commission 23d, May 1819.

Assistant Surgeon John McNeill is appointed Garison Assistant Surgeon of Bombay, vice Moyle.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 7TH JUNE, 1819.

The Office of the Quarter Master of the Artillery having been consolidated with that of Adjutant to the Battalion, The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Fort Adjutant of Bombay to be a Member of the Standing Committee of Survey in the room of the Quarter Master of Artillery.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH JUNE, 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Serjeant Patrick Cassidy of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons to act as a Sub Assisiant Surgeon with that Regiment until one of the assistant Surgeons of the Corps may join the Regiment or until further orders.

BOMBAY CASTLE. 10TH JUNE, 1819.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

As counected with the General Order by Government dated the 28th of February last, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has much pleasure in publishing to this army the following general order by the Most Noble the Govenor General in Council of the 24th April, expressing his Lordship,s concurrence in the applause bestowed by this Government on Major General Sir William Grant Keir and the Officers and Troops employed under his command in the late service against the Savunt Warree state.

FORT WILLIAM, 24TH APRIL, 1819.

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

In publishing, for General information, the accompanying documents relating to the progress and successful termination of military operations in the country of Sawunt Warree, His Excellency the Governor General in Council gladly avails himself of the opportunity, to express his entire and cordial concurrence, in the just and merited applause bestowed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay, on Major General Sir William Grant Keir, and the Officers and Troops employed under his command on that service.

By Command of His Excellency the Governer General in Council.
(Signed) C. T. METCALFE,
Sct. to the Govt.

[A true Capy]
(Signed) C. T. METCALFE,
Sec. to the Govt.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to the Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

William Milburn, Eqs. to be an Alderman of the Recorder's Court, in the Room of William Crozier, Esq. who has proceeded to Europe.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—June 9th, Assistant Surgeon Robert Martin, from England.

Ditto, Cadett D. Victor, Ditto.

Ditto, Lieutenant Robinson, E. Regiment Ditto.

10th, Captain & Major George Sale, 17th Dragoons from Kaira.

13th, Captain R. DeLamotte, Pioneer from Campoly.

Ditto, Lieutenant Henderson, 7th Battalion Light Cavalry, from Hassingabad.

15th, Captain Morse, 7th Regiment, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.—10th Conductor George Darley, Ordnance, to England.

12th, Superintending Surgeon, S. Sproule, M. D. to Guzerat.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 16th JUNE, 1819.

The most interesting part of the papers received by the Stakesby, are the parliamentary debates, and we are happy in observing, that those already entered on are mostly of great interest. The public voice appears to be more than usually attended to and a further reduction, among the Sinecurists is now

in contemplation. Upon the subject of the Windsor establishment Lord Castlereagh has been outvoted, by a committee of his own nomination; and the strength of the opposition was again tried on the 8th February, on the question of adding the name of Mr. Brougham, to the secret committee on the affairs of the Bank. The Morning Chronicle says a higher compliment was never paid to the integrity, talent and energy of any member, than that paid to Mr. Brougham, first by his name being omitted by Ministers, and secondly on being pointed out as peculiarly fit for the situation, by such a phalanx of the most independant men in the kingdom; notwithstanding this, the motion was lost by a majority of forty-two. The Finance committee has been reappointed and on this occasion Lord Castlereagh entered into a very full explanation of the actual revenue and expenditure which it appears was not much credited by the opposition, for Mr. Tierney agreed in no one point with the Noble Lord and stated that the deficit was no less then thirteen millions short of the expenditure. Oeconomy appears to be now the watch word of the opposition. If (says a morning paper, in answer to a charge that the opposition would lay new burthens on the people if they were in power) two millions a year could be saved, by a change in the system of collecting the revenue, and if an equal sum at least might be obtained, by putting an end to inordinate and unnecessary expences for the mere purpose of Parliamentary influence, or for the indulgence of Royal whims of building, that are the subject of ridicule to enlightened foreigners, those, they would no doubt feel it their first duty to accomplish, and by returning to a sound and wholesome currency, they would re-establish, the good old habits of solid commercial dealing instead of the gambling, delusive, and degrading practices, to which the Bank restriction has given rise.

The great misfortune of those kind of assertions are that they are always preceded by an if. If indeed any person will or can (for we doubt its practibility) draw up a well and properly digested plan for the annual saving of two millions in the collecting of the revenue we venture to affirm that the nation would not be ungratefull.

Coin. Both the Gold and Silver new Coinage are said to be fast disappearing. This must be always the case when the price of Bullion exceeds that of the Coin but how this can be subject even for surprize we are at a loss to conjecture; or what ills can arise, from suffering its free circulation, for notwithstanding the restrictions imposed, and the laws enacted to prevent its being carried out of the country, they always have been found insufficient; not only in our own country but in all others. In fact the policy of having any coin but that of a very low denomination has been much doubted; in our commercial relations with China, Siam, and Pegu, we find no difficulty in the want of a circulating medium; Coin and Bullion are like any other merchandize, the prices of which vary every day.

Gulf of Persia. The ships who arrived from this part of the world the other day expected to have found the Euphrates here; we of course consider that she has pursued her voyage to Bengal contrary to her first intention.

Mention is made of the arrival at the Court of Persia of Mr. Mazarowitch as Russian charge d' affaire, with two Secretarys.

It is now easily perceived that the rumour concerning the European Females being in possession of the chiefs of Ras el Khyma was, a *ruse de guerre*, to hasten the restitution of the prisoners that we had made.

Commercial. Little has been done in the cotton market since our last the holders still continue to demand high prices; indeed so high that to purchase at the rate demanded for the China market, would be an act of insanity.

In the Asiatic Journal for February, the whole proceedings of Sir Stamford Ruffles with the Government of Java, relative to the affair of Palembang are given in detail. This *exposé* if we may so call it, places the conduct of Sir Stamford Raffles in the most favorable view. In all these transactions we find his talents to be of the first rate order, and whether as a statesman, or a scholar, he stands pre-eminent.

Kaira. The Cholera still continues its ravages and many have had a second attack after having been considered out of danger from the first; the fatal cases have however been few, in comparison to the number that have occurred.

We have received no Madras Journals for these some days.

We give place to the following correspondence with the greater pleasure, as putting professional feeling out of the question we are always happy in finding, the sentiment of a much admired poet not quite laid aside.

"Shall old acquaintance be forgot.

Ship Stakesby, Bombay 14th June.

Mr. Henderson, presents his compliments to Mr. Jamsetjee Bomanjee, and will feel highly gratified if he will have the goodness to accept of the accompanying Clock, as a small mark of esteem, and kind of remembrancer, that under Divine Providence his professional abilitys was the happy means of preserving Mr. H. and the rest of the crew of his Majesty's ship Salsette from what appeared to the human eye unavoidable destruction; that ship with five other small vessels of War and twelve valuable Merchantmen under their convoy being beset by the Ice in the Baltic, sea, in the Winter of 1808-9 and she alone escaped shipwreck.

MR. JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE.
Master builder &c.

DEAR SIR,

I have received the gratifying note you have been pleased to address to me, requesting my acceptance of a *Clock*, "as a Small mark of "esteem and remembrance that under Divine "Providence, my Professional ability was "the happy means of preserving yourself and "the rest of the Crew of his Majesty's Ship Salsette from what appeared to the human eye "unavoidable destruction; that Ship with five "other Small Vessels of War, and twelve "valuable Merchantmen under their Convey, "being beset by the Ice, in the Baltic sea, "in the Winter of 1808-9, and she alone, "escaped Shipwreck.

If my acquaintance with the English language had been much more extensive, and perfect than it is, I should have been still unable to convey to you, the pride and gratification I feel at so disinterested and generous a testimony to the utility of my humble endeavours, in the particular Case, you have alluded to.

The "Salsette," (first Named the "Pi t") was you are aware, our *first efforts in Frigate building* for the Navy, and you will forgive me when I say that the praise, I received on that occasion was, in a great measure owing to the very Seaman like style of the "Pitts" equipment, under your Superintendance as first Lieutenant, in charge of her.

I had heard a Rumour of the Salsettes escape, while frozen in the Baltic; but to have this rumour; confirmed, by an officer in His Majesty's Service, who had first contributed, to her *Debut*, as a man of War, and who had subsequently under Providence, witnessed the Strength of her Hull, in withstanding a danger, that overwhelmed, so many Vessels in Company, is more gratifying to me than I can find words, to express. I accept the Clock, therefore, as a mark of your esteem; and shall never look upon it but with feelings of Similar esteem for the Donor; and the sincerest wishes for his success, and prosperity.

I remain,
My Dear Sir
Yours very Truly
(Signed) JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE,
Bombay 15th June 1819.
CAPT. W. HENDERSON,
Ship Stakesby.

The following remarks on the present state of the French Journals, have been taken from a late London Paper:—

"The French journals, indeed, seem to have improved as much as their government itself from their more frequent intercourse with England. We remember the time when a French paper contained little more than announcements (as they called them) of their dramatic performances, and criticisms upon new plays and actresses, with two or three meagre articles, in the nature of our court circular, upon the movements of the Royal Family, Reports of trials in the Courts of Law, Parliamentary debates, and political speculations, they always regarded as matters above them; and if they ever ventured to touch upon them, it was with a brevity, an awe, and a mystery, very ludicrous to the different manners of this country. All these subjects are now as common in the French as in our English journals. There is, however, this difference, that as the French editors, and perhaps, the greater portion of their readers, want the knowledge, the judgment, and the habits of thinking which characterise the people of England, so their political efforts have an air of shallowness and frivolity, from which an English reader at first rather scornfully revolts. They reason on politics and political liberty as the Indian in Dr. Franklin's fable reasoned upon religion:—"You now understand," said a priest (after a sermon upon the fall of Adam to an Indian congregation)—"You now understand, my good brethren, in what the sin of Adam consisted."—"Yes, yes, master." replied an Indian chief "we understand it well; this master Adam was a foolish man,—he eat the apple instead of making it into cyder."

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

The Diana and Samarang of this port arrived at Liverpool on the 5th and 8th February, the former ship left Bombay on the 31st of August, the latter on the 11th of October, the Victory who left the same day was spoken off the Start, by the Stakesby on the 18th February. The Thames bound to this port was also, spoken with on the 20th of March in Lat. 1 N. and 17 W.

The ships under dispatch as noticed in our last number proceeded to sea on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the weather being unusually favorable they all got clear without much difficulty. Many other ships are loading for various parts of the world but no departure can be calculated on until the 20th or 21st.

The Barkworth, is under dispatch for England, and will sail to-morrow if the weather should be favorable. On the next springs some of our ships will sail for China, and others for Bengal.

When our paper went to the press a Ketch was off the Harbour which we suppose to be the Mira, Skene, from the Isle of France.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 8th, Ship Stakesby, W. Henderson, from London, 12th Feberuray.

11th, Ship Alexander, B. Rogers, from Bussorah, 13th May, Bushire 26th; and Muscat 4th June.

Do Hon. C's. Cruiser Benares, Wm. Eatwell, from Bussorah.

13th, Brig Minerva, Frederick Jolliffe, from Bengal, 1st. April.

Passengers.

Per Stakesby.—Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson E. Regt.; Mr. Martin, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. D. T. Victor, Cadet.

Per Alexander.—Mrs. Rogers. Mr. Lonel and 2 children.

DEPARTURES.—June 10th. H. M. Sloop Bacchus J. P. Parkins, Esq. to Trincomalie.

Do. Brig Penang, J. Bacon, to Batavia.

11th, Ship Hyperion (Free Trader,) Lashly, to Calcutta.

Do. Ship John Taylor (Free Trader,) George Atkinson, to Liverpool.

Do. French Ship Bourbon, M. Rondeau, to Bourbon and Bordeaux.

Do. American, Ship America, Edward, Rossiter, to Calcutta.

Do. Ship Waterloo (Free Trader,) S. Lovell, to London.

Do. Ship Cerberus (Free Trader) Alexander Fotheringham, to London.

12th, French Ship Le Enterprise, J. B. Momus, to Batavia.

Do. Ship Maria (Free Trader,) H. Williams, to Bengal.

15th, French Ship Aimable Peggy, Ant Fournier, to Bordeaux.

Passengers.

Per Hyperion.—Lieut. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Whitney, Henry Minto, Major Parbly of the Madras Establishment.

Per John. Taylor—George Darley, Mrs. E. Darley and Master George Darley.

Per America.—Hugh Chambers, Thos. M. Roque, Supercargo.

Per Waterloo—Lieut. Lowe, of H. M. 47th Regt. and Family.

Per La Enterprise.—Mr. Archiblad Cameron.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Lady Borringdon, Living, for London.
Ship Barkworth, Frazer, for ditto.
Ship Ann, Biddoch, for China.
Ship Bannerman, Hunter, for ditto.
Ship Futtay Alvadood, Richardson, for Bussorah.
Brig Prime, Lewis, for Penang.
Ship England, Reay, for London.
Ship Brampton, Green, for ditto.
H. C. Ship Charles Grant, Scott, for China.
Ship Inglis, Borradalle, for ditto.
Ship Marquis Camden, Larkin, for ditto.
Ship Lowther Castle, Marlock, for ditto.
Ship Essex, Nisbet, for ditto.
Ship Vansitart, Dalrymple, for ditto.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.
Psyche, Ariel, Sylph, Thetis, Benares.

H. C. SHIPS.
Lowther Castle, Charles Grant, Earl Camden, Essex, Inglis, Vansittart,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Ann, Asia Felix, Bannerman, Helen, Glorioso, Glenelg, Futteh Alvadood, Castlereagh, Angelica, Carron, Minerva Grab.

BENGAL.
Hibernia brig, Mermaid, Mustapha, Alexander.

ARABS.
Faz Rubanee, Seton Grab, Ahmedy, Kader Bux.

CEYLON.
Minerva, Ariel brig.

FREE TRADERS.
Jemima, Barkworth, Lady Borrisgdon, Orpheus, Elizabeth, England, Westmoreland, Brampton, Loyalty, Kingsmill, Prince Regent, Katherine Forbes, Stakesby.

PORTUGUESE.
Europa.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals, at Kedgeree.

May 16,—Cutter Frolick, J. Dimnsey, from Trincomalie 6th May, and Madras 8th ditto.

Ditto 17, Ship Triumph, T. G. Street, from Bombay 19th April, Mangalore, Tellicherry, Pointe de Galle 6th May, and Madras 12th ditto

Ditto 18, Ship Aurora, P. Earl, from Columbo 5th May, and Madras 13th ditto.

Ditto Ship Hooghly, C. [illegible] Harris, from Bencoolen 1st April.

Ditto 19, American Ship Sally, C. Bertody, from Boston 16th Jan.

Ditto 22, Ship Bengal Merchant, J. Brown, from China, (date of departure not mentioned.)

Off Calcutta.

May 17, The Cutter Frolick.
Ditto 18, The Triumph.
Ditto 19, The Edmonstone and the Hooghly.
Ditto 20, The Aurora, and the American Ship Sally.

Passengers.

Per Aurora, from Columbo.—Lieut. Col. Garner, Captain Gordon, Captain De Wall, Lieut. Kennedy, Adj. Lieut. Kingfield, Quarter Master, Lieut. Groce. Mr. Davison, Surgeon, the 2d Ceylon Vol. Batt.

Departure From Calcutta.

May 21. American Brig Palmers, [illegible], for Philadelphia.

Ditto Ship Mercury, S. L. Jordan, Penang and Java.

Ditto Brig Cudbert Thornhill, W. H. Miller, for Mauritius.

American Ship Ramdoolol Day, John Kay, for New York.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS,
ON THE 22d INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remains,—The Cambridge.
Put back,—The Danish Brig Three Brothers in want of Anchors.

Kedgeree.

Remains,—The Lady Carrington, Lady Kennaway, and Brig Enterprise, all outward bound, also the Eujenia, put back with the loss of her Anchors.
Passed down,—The American Brig Lascar.
Remain below this Station,—The Pascoa, and Harriett, Captain Studd.

PASSED TO SEA.

During the week.

The Speke, Palmers, Brigs Hebse[illegible] Antoine.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 12th June. [illegible] the Reverend N. Wade A. M. Senior Chaplain, Lieutenant Charles Prager King, of the Bengal Establishment, to Miss Jane Margaretta Brownell.

BIRTH.—At Tannah, on the 9th inst. the lady of Andrew Jukes Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Dapooly, on the 29th ultimo, Lieut. William McDonell of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment N. I. deeply regretted by his brother officers.

On the 27th ultimo, at Hyderabad, Major Charles Hay Elliot of H. M. the Nizam's service.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On Monday, [illegible] Henry Oakely, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of Hoogly, to Miss Laura Ravier, youngest daughter of the Hon'ble Francois Ravier, Governor of Chandernagore.

On the 14th inst. Mr. John Landeman, to Miss Hebron.

At Dacca, on the 9th inst. at the house of Panioty Alexander, Esq. Mr. N. D. Elias, Theodosia, the youngest daughter of Constantine Marody, Esq. late of the same place, deceased.

BIRTHS.—On the 14th inst. the Lady of A. G. Seymour, Esq. of a Son.

At Chandernagore, at the house of Dubois de Saran, Esq. on the 18th inst. the Lady of Captain Lewis Shaw, of a Daughter.

At Malliye, on the 23d ult. the Lady of John Tytler, Esq. of a Son.

At Burrasal, on the 5th inst. the Lady of [illegible] Hunter Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 20th inst, Mr. John O'Connor, Cooper and Wine Merchant, aged 36 years.

On the 16th instant, after an illness of only 24 hours the infant son of Mr. F. Harvey, aged 5 months and 3 days.

On Wednesday, the 12th instant, Mrs. Margaret Ann Higgins, aged 65 years.

On Thursday the 14th instant. Mr. Samuel White, an Assistant in the Mirror Press. aged 26 years.

At Dinapore on the 8th instant. John Grace, Esq. Surgeon of the European Regiment.

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At Purneah, on the 6th instant. James Richard, infant son of Capt. J. L. Gale, aged 11 months and 13 days.

EUROPE.
JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

MARRIAGES.—On the 27th inst. at Huddersfield, Mr. Wm. Heigh, eldest son of Dan. Heigh, Esq. of Furzedown, near Streatham, Surrey, to Miss Eliza West, of Gledholt, near Huddersfield.

On the 28th inst. at Thames Ditton, by the Rev. William Ellis, William Henry Cooper, Esq. of Stockwell, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Rowlond Edward Williams, Esq. of Weston Green, in the county of Surrey.

On the 27th inst. at St. Ann's Church, Livirpool, Thomas Ashmore, Esq. of Powis-place, London, to Jesse Ann, third daughter of John Beckwith, late Adjutant-General of Militia in Nova Scotia.

At Paris, on Saturday, the 23d instant (and not before as stated by mistake in some of the papers), first according to the rites of the Roman Chatholic Church, and afterwards at the English Ambassador's, Henry, Comte de Montesquiou Fezensac, Colonel, Officier de l'Ordre Royale de la Legion d'Honneur, Grande Croix de l'Ordre de Merite et Civille de Baviere, &c. &c. to Miss Hammet, daughter of the late Sir Benjamin Hammet, of Lambard-street.

On Friday last, at Windlesham, by the Rev. Thomas Snell, James Scott, Esq. of Rothsfield Park, in Hampshire, to Miss Snell, daughter of the late William Snell, Esq. of Salisbury Hall, Herts.

On Tuesday last, at Plympton St. Mary Church, by the Rev. William Molesworth, Thomas John Phillips, Esq. of Newport House, in the country of Cornwall, to Caroline, second daughter of Paul Treby, Esq. of Plympton, Devonshire.

At St. Ann's, Westminster, by the Dr. McLeod, the Rector, Mr. W. Elliot, of Kentish Town, to Ann, the eldst daughter of John Timbrell, Esq. of the same place.

On Saturday the 30th ult. at Shipley Church, Sussex, Lieut. Col. Kenah. C. B. to Miss Burrell, youngest daghter of the late Sir William, and sister to Sir Charles Burrell, Bart.

In Dublin, Sir Josiah Coghill, Bart. Captain in the Royal Navy, to Anna Maria Bushe, eldest daughter of the Honourable the Solicitor-General of Ireland.

Yesterday at St. Stephens, Coleman-street, by the Reverend Thomas Twigg, William Voase, Esq. of Alnaby, near Hull, to Miss Harwood, of Welton.

BIRTHS.—On the 27th instant, Tavistock-square, the Lady of Gurney Barclay, Esq. of a son and heir.

Yesterday, the Lady of W. Frend, Esq Actuary to the Rock Life Assurance Company, of a son.

Yesterday, at her mother's house, in Weymouth-street, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Campbell (6th foot), of a son.

On Thursday night last, the Hon. Mrs. Harboard, of a son, at the Dowager Lady Vernon's Park-place.

On Saturday last, the Lady of Mr. Charles Hanson, Bedfordsqure, of a son.

At Hythe, on the 1st inst. the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Goldfinch, C. B. Royal Engineers, of a son.

On the 2d inst. in New Ormond-street, the Lady of Andrew Henry Lynch, Esq. of a son.

On the 22d January, at Admiral Bowen's Strawberry Hill, Mrs. Ord Honyman, of a son.

On the 25th ult. the Hon. Mrs. Morris, of a son, at Bryn, Glamorganshire.

On the 31st December, at Santa Maria, the Lady of Colonel Patrick Ross, 75th regiment, resident and Commandant of [illegible]land, of a daughter.

On Saturday last, at his house in Berkeley-square, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Milman, Coldstream Guards, of a son.

On the 31st ult. in Rutland-square, Dublin, the Countess of Longford, of a son.

At No. 13, Harley-street, the Lady of Alexander Baillie, Esq. of a son.

At Valognes, on the 23d of December, the Lady of Thomas Williams, Esq. of a daughter.

On Thursday last, at his house at Brompten, the wife of Wm. Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. of a daughter.

On Sunday, in Grosvenor-square, the Lady of John Maberly, Esq. of a son.

In Angus-shire, on the 3d instant, the Lady of Captain Charles Robertson, of a son

DEATHS.—On the 27th instant, at Clapham Rise, James Allan, Esq. in the 76th year of his age,

At his seat, at Lyndhurst, on Tuesday last, to the infinite regret of all who had the happiness of knowing him, William, Earl of Errol, in the 47th year of his age. His Lordship was Hereditary High Constable of Scotland, Knight Marshal, and his Majesty's Lord High Commissioner for the Affairs of the Church of Scotland.

On the 16th instant, in the 61st year of his age, Robert Harvey, Esq. of Ferriham, in the county of York, and of Killaine, in the Wexford, for the last twenty years Colonel Commandant of the Yorkshire West Riding Yeomanry.

On Saturday last, of a decline, at the early age of 25, Jane, the wife of Mr. Hodgson, of the Piazza Coffee-house. She has been suffering under this cruel malady for nearly twelve months, and during the whole period has evinced a fortitude and resignation that has been rarely equalled; and it may be truly added, that few persons were more esteemed while she lived, or have died more sincerely regretted.

On the 24th ult., Sarah, the wife of John Webster, Esq. of Great Queen's street, Westminster.

On the 29th ult. at Brighton, aged 11, Alexander, son of Mr. Lightfoot, surgeon, of Oxford-street.

In Dublin, on the 26th ult., of the Typhus Fever, after a very short illness, William Dickenson, jun. Esq. formerly of London.

On Friday, Sir Henry Tempest, Bart of Thorpe Lee House, near Staines.

On Friday evening, at her house in Hill-street, Dowager Countess of Sefton, in the 71st year of her age, after a long and severe illness.

On Saturday last at Wandsworth, aged six years, Mary daughter of Mr. Thos. Williams.

On Saturday last, of a decline, at his father's house, Newington-place, Mr. Richard Langton, jun.

On Friday, the 22d ult. at Prospect-place, Woolwich-common, in the eighty-eighth year of her age, Mrs. Arabella Sanders, widow of the late John Sanders, Esq. of that place.

On Monday last, in Percy-street, at the house of his father, Colonel Denby, W. J. Denby, Esq. of Heathcoate-street, Mecklinburgh-square; justly beloved by numerous friends, from whom he was cut off in the course of a few days by that terrible and destructive malady the small-pox.

At the Hague, the 19th of January, in her 74th year, after a few days illness, much lamented by her children, and regretted by all ranks who knew her, the Countess Dowager of Athlone, relict of Fred. Christian, Earl of Athone, who died at Teddington in the year 1803.

On the 1st instant, at his father's house, aged 30, Nathaniel Pall, eldest son of Nathaniel Gostling, Esq. of Earl's Court House, Kensington.

On the 2d instant, in Wimpole-street, Jane, eldest daughter of the late Robert Arbuthnot, Esq. of Edinburgh.

The 3d instant, at her house in Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-quare, Elizabeth, relict of the late R. Longden, Esq. of Doctors' Commons.

On Thursday, the 28th of January, at Parlington, in the country of York, after a long and painfull illness, which she bore with the most patient fortitude, Mrs. Gascoigne, the Lady of Richard Oliver Gascoigne, Esq. Her loss will be deeply felt in her family, and throughout her neighbourhood where her charities were most liberal and extensive. Her exemplary domestic virtues and goodness of heart, will long preserve and endear her memory.

On the 4th at Bath, Miss Emplo, only daughter of the late Mr. George Emplo, formerly a merchant in London. This lady, we are informed, fell in love with a young farmer, a native of the neighbourhood of Oakham, when he was at Freiston Shore for the hite of dog about five years ago, and whom if living, she has made her whole and sole executor, after the death of an old maiden lady who is in her 74d year.

On Saturday the 6th instant, at his house in Upper Queen's-buildings, Brompton, Mr. Thomas Field, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, in his 63d year.

On Saturday last, at her house in Hackney, in the 58th year of her age, after a long and painful illness. deeply regretted by her family and numerous circle of friends, Mrs. Wakefield, widow of the late Mr. Gilbert Wakefield.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1819.

BUY.		SELL.
0 9	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. *(discount.)*	1 13

MAY 19TH.

Yesterday arrived the ship *Aurora*, Captain P. Earle, from Colombo the 5th instant, and Madras the 13th. From the former place she has brought the Head Quarters of the 2nd Ceylon Volunteer Battalion. Also the ship *Hooghly*, Captain C. A. Harris, from Bencoolen, which she left on the 1st of April. The latter vessel arrived off Calcutta yesterday.

The *Eugenia*, Captain Allport, bound to the Persiad Gulph, has been obliged to return to town in consequence of losing her anchors and cables. All accounts from below represent the weather as having been for some days, and still continuing, extremely boisterous.

We noticed last week the unfavourable reports, received from Kishnaghur and the neighbourhood, relative to the Indigo Crops, in consequence of the extreme heat and continued dryness of the weather. We are now happy to state that subsequent accounts are fitted to dissipate the fears which these reports may have excited. Some refresing rain fell in those quarters on the 10th instant, and on the 15th a farther and more copious fall took place, which has caused the plant to assume a renovated and highly luxuriant appearance. This has naturally brightened the expectations of the planters, and we trust that the results of the season will prove fully answerable to their hopes.

FRIDAY; MAY 21, 1819.

No arrivals from sea were reported yesterday. The weather continues boisterous below, and the winds blow so strong, that the *Hooghly* anchored off Calcutta on Wednesday, before it was known at all, except by the pilot, that she had entered the river. As this ship took her departure from Batavia on the 9th of March, she cannot be expected to furnish any thing new from that quarter, since the accounts by the *Lord Melville*, which we published three weeks ago, came down to a later date. On her passage from Batavia to Bencoolen, she fell in with the *James Scott* and *Cornwallis* off Flat Point, both bound to Penang from Bencoolen, and having on board the troops which had been relieved from duty at the latter settlement by the troops conveyed thither on the same ships.

Trade at Bencoolen, when the *Hooghly* left it, was particularly dull. Pepper was enormously dear, and very little was to be procured. The latest sales of Opium, that had been effected, quoted 1200 dollars. No other vessels of any description were left at Bencoolen. Sir Thomas Raffles was expected to arrive there in a short time from Penang. The *Hooghly* touched at a small settlement, formed lately by Sir Thomas, on the West Coast, to the southward of Bencoolen, but which has since been abandoned to the Dutch.

Complaints, respecting the management or rather mismanagement of *Packet Mails*, continue at Madras, and appear to be even more loudly expressed than those of a similar nature, which are now general at this Presidency. On this head the Editor of the *Courier* offers the following remarks.

"The ship letters brought by the *Lang* amounted to nearly a thousand, but thanks to our worthy Post-master in Lombard street, the whole of the correspondence of September and October and part of November, has been entrusted to ships who are making a trading voyage between London and this port, touching at every immediate place, and upon whose arrival we canuot calculate in any reasonable time. It is really shameful that such grievous imposition should continue to be practised upon the public!!"

MORE GLARING TRICKS OF THE LOMBARD STREET POST OFFICE.

Many of the letters received by the *Lang* (which sailed in December) are stamped bearing the General Post Office marks of the months of June and July preceding; whilst with the same care, the *originals duplicates, and triplicates of others have been put by the Post Office writers in the same bag*!!

The gross ignorance and misconduct of these people cry aloud for a representation to the proper authorities. We call upon the merchants and others interested (and who is not interested) in the subject, to convene a meeting, in order to try the effect of one more petition, or remonstrance, on the distressing grievances sustained by the India community under the new Post Office Act, or rather by the a buse of the act, for we are satisfied it was never in the contemplation of Parliament that the worst vessel should be selected for the conveyance of India correspondence.

But the carelessness of sending originals and duplicates by the same ship is really unpardonable—to a commercial people, to say nothing of private convenience, it is of the first importance that correspondence should be conducted with the greatest punctuality, vigilance, and care. It is by no means supposing an extreme case, when we say that by the negligence of the post-office in sending originals and duplicates of letters by the same ship from England, a mercantile house of the first respectability, of extensive dealings in this country, might be ruined in a single day by the loss or capture of that ship!

The *Providence*, our long and anxiously expected *September Packet*, had been some time at the Cape Town, discharging cargo there, when the *Lang* sailed, and was not expected to follow within less than a fortnight afterwards!! It is stated that the *Providence* was not to touch any where between the Cape and this Port.

Surely under the Post Office Act the captain cannot be justified in remaining at the Cape for the disposal of her cargo, or any other purpose of his private ends? We apprehend he is answerable for any detention of a vessel carrying a mail. By taking charge of the packets, the vessel becomes public property, and nothing can justify her detention at a port for one hour after the time stipulated by Act of Parliament:—at any rate it is clearly the duty of the post master here to investigate the matter.

[*Bengal Hurkaru.—May, 21.*

MAY 24TH.

It is reported on the authority of a letter from Husseinabad, that APPAH SAHIB had been seen at no great distance ftom Gwalior; and that he had been treated with very little respect by ROSHUN BEG, who was formerly in the service of HOLKAR. We conceive, that this rumour is very improbable; and that adverting to the existing relatious between SCINDIA and the British Government, no asylum has been sought or afforded for the fugitive in the dominions of that Chieftain. It also seems to us, that if ROSHUN BEG had actually received APPAH SAHIB in the manner reported,—the principal actor in the Murder of his former Protectress, would have had on scruple in claiming the promised reward, for *securing* the person of the Ex-Rajah. Colonel DEWAR, with the Saugor Field Force arrived at Husseinabad, on the 30th ultimo, from Asseerghur—and marched on the 3d instant.—The only local Intelligence supplied by our correspondence during the last week, is contained in the following Extract of a letter, dated Camp, Sultanpore, Oude, 5th May.

"Major LOGIE with the right wing of the 1st Batt. 19th Regt. N. I. has been out against a Fort near Sultanpore in Oude, called Buddyah, in the attack of which, one European officer, the Subadar Major, and three Privates, were wounded, and two Privates killed,—the loss of the enemy is said to be 37 killed and wounded. It is expected that several other Forts in that quarter, will be attacked during the next cold season."

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

(*From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current,*)

We have nothing new to state respecting *Cotton*—it is arriving slowly, and in small quantities, nothing, we believe, has yet been done in the new crop, not is there any disposition shewn to give the price asked by holders, viz for loose Cutchora, 14 to 15 rupees. *Ginger, Grain, and Indigo*, are without alteration. *Munjeet* is enquired after, and has been sold at our quotation. *Opium* maintains last week's prices; the quantity of Benares in the market is very limited. The export of this article from the 30th December last to the 15th instant, is 2927 chests—the total quantity in the Honourable Company's sales of the 30th of December and 2d March last, was 3552 chests. The enquiry after *Piece Goods* is extensive, but little can be done in these at present, the market being completely bare of several descriptions of Cloths, our quotations must therefore be considered in some respects nominal. There is very little *Silk* in the market, and we have heard of nothing having been done in this since our last *Sugar* kee,s last week's rices.

Calcutta.—We learn with great satisfaction that the meritorious exertions of Rammohun Roy, have already produced a most powerful effect on the Hindoos in Calcutta and its vicinity. An intelligent Correspondent has assured us, that an assembly of the followers of the Vedantic doctrines, took place on Sunday the 9th instant, at the house of Kishun Mohun and Brij Mohun, sons of the Radha Churn Majumdar, well known to many of our Calcutta readers as a respectable native gentleman. The meeting was attended by some of the members of many of the families, most eminent for wealth or learning amongst the Hindoo inhabitants—but we regret that we are not enabled to mention their names, as a public notice of them, would show the friends of Rammohun Roy their own strength, and encourage the timid to avow their real opinions.—There is no question that the leaven of religious reformation is now strangely fermenting, and that libcrality of sentiment on general subjects, is making most rapid progress amongst the natives of all classes.

At the meeting in question, it is said, the absurdity of the prevailing rules respecting the intercourse of the several casts with each other, and of the restriction on diet, &c. was freely discussed, and generally admitted.—the necessity of an infant widow passing her life in a state of celibacy—the practice of polygamy and of suffering widows to burn with the corpse of their husbands, were condemned,—as well as all the superstitious ceremonies in use amongst idolaters. Select passages from the Oppunishuds of the Veds, in support of the pure Theistical system of worship were read and explained; and Hymns or Songs were sung, expressive of the faith of the audience in the doctrines there taught. [*Ind. Gaz*

English Extracts.

POLITICAL ARTICLE.

THE political state of South America has, for some time past, been brought before the public in a variety of ways, but especially by the voyage of Lord Cochrane, by reports of extensive equipments for that country now proceeding in the river, and by the absurd misrepresentations of a weak and disappointed schemer calling himself *General* Wilson.

The progress of freedom in that section of the Western world is confirmed by many circumstances; and it is probable that the arms of liberty will soon triumph over the largest expedition with which Spain has endeavoured to maintain the cruel conquest of Cortes and Pizarro; that that, Empire over which her bloodstained flag has waved for more than three centuries, will soon be broken in pieces; that an immense mass of human mind will be emancipated; and that the best interests of humanity will be extensively vindicated.

The incalculable commercial advantages which the independence of Spanish America would instantly throw open to Britain are perfectly obvious. We must not, however, permit ourselves to be actuated by such motives, whose considerations so much more noble present themselves. We feel, therefore, respect for the conduct of our ministry in this,—that they sacrifice all peculiar advantages to a strict and honourable neutrality between the parent State and her Colonies.

This honourable neutrality, however, has been imputed by some to a love of legitimacy—of the divine right of kings—of the right of sovereigns to obedience, prior to, and independent of, the right of the people to protection!. Such an imputation is doubtless calumnious. The British constitution acknowledges no such rights; and he would be guilty of treason who should espouse them, since he would deny the right of our present sovereign to occupy the throne—a right which was triumphantly established on the wreck of legitimacy, and of the divine right of kings.

The office of mediation between Spain and her Colo-

(*To be continued after the Poetry.*)

Poetry.

AS SLOW OUR SHIP.

AIR —— *The Girl I left behind me.*

As slow our ship her foamy track
Against the wind was cleaving,
Her trembling pennant still looked back,
To that dear isle 'twas leaving;
So loath we part from all we love,
From all the links that bind us;
So turn our hearts, where'er we rove
To those we've left behind us!

When round the bowl, of vanish'd years
We talk with joyous seeming,
And smiles, that might as well be tears,
So faint so sad their beaming;
While mem'ry brings us back again
Each early tie that twin'd us
Oh sweet's the cup that circles then
To those we've left behind us!

And, when in other climes we meet
Some isle or vale enchanting,
Where all looks flow'ry, wild, and sweet,
And nought but love is wanting;
We think how great had been our bliss,
If heaven had but assign'd us
To live and die in scenes like this
With some we've left behind us!

As travellers oft look back, at eve
When eastward darkly going
To gaze upon that light they leave
Still faint behind them glowing.—
So, when the close of pleasure's day
To gloom hath near consign'd us,
We turn to catch one fading ray
Of joy that's left behind us.

T. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

There is a tradition, which in some measure derives strength from the representations of our *Ancient Chroniclers*, that LONDON BRIDGE was built upon *Woolpacks!* That report, coupled with recent transactions, has given origin to the following:—

EPIGRAM ON THE BANK.

No more, O Thames, o'er they broad stream,
Shall LONDON BRIDGE, with boastful theme,
About its *Woolpack* basis vapour;
For lo! in our eventful time,
Another building towr's sublime,
Whose *deep* foundations rest on—PAPER,

LORD CASTLEREAGH LOQUITUR

LAWSON, my friend, forbear, forbear!
Your motion on our *safety* trenches;
If ferrets are preserved, I swear!
Why God knows who may leave our *benches*.

(Continued from the third page.)

nies, has been by some assigned to our government. Such a supposition is absurd. The Colonies never will again submit to Spanish despotism: Spain never will voluntarily resign them: the power, therefore, which should mediate in such a case must conquer either Spain or her Colonies; and the British government is, we trust, too enlightened to engage in the conquest of either.

No where, certainly, is a more interesting or more noble scene presented than in the struggle of the Southern Americans. With a widely diffused population, destitute of proper equipments, and inevitably deficient in unity of design, they fight under every possible disadvantage. Nothing good, however, was ever easily got. We are, therefore, no enemies to the war which they wage. It will rouse the genius of the sluggish colonist and slumbering native.—" Palmam qui meruit ferat."

The importance of the voyage of Lord Cochrane to visit these transatlantic scenes, naturally leads us to the following observations respecting him:—

As there is no man in Britain who does not owe to the hero of Basque Roads all the gratitude which is due to him who risks his life, and achieves a triumph, for his country; and as in one to whom public gratitude is due, the public has a deep interest (we had almost said an absolute property), the feeling excited in the breast of all liberal and good men when Lord Cochrane committed his first unfortunate error, was one of violated confidence, of insulted attachment, of indignant friendship, of almost implicated degradation, by the voluntary and thoughtless selfdegradation of a man with whom one of their most honourable achievements was identified.

That History will eternally uphold Lord Cochrane's claim to British gratitude,—that she will identify him and his countrymen in the record of one brave and brilliant achievement, is a consideration calculated only to increase public regret. Happily,—for such achievements, France, and the friends of France, may blend both in one common hatred; and what Briton will not, then, scorn the recollection of a mean and paltry transaction, in order to remember, to cherish, and to honour the day when Lord Cochrane and his countrymen, in behalf of British rights, bared their breasts for a dangerous and desperate encounter?—What Briton will meanly check the thrill of joy, or stifle the shout of triumph, or withhold unmeasured gratitude to ALL who nerved their arms, and shed their blood, and tore from France the laurel in so fierce and brave a combat?

It is, we are convinced, the mixed sentiment which we have here endeavoured to express, which has so divided public opinion with reference to Lord Cochrane.

The soldier's or the sailor's mind is little calculated to endure the slightest degradation, though even it may thoughtlessly, or rudely, or recklessly, have earned it. Nurtured in firm opposition and fierce contest, it foolishly identifies difficulty and danger with proud daring, or personal duty, and sometimes proves its courage, as madly as unnecessarily, by plunging deeper in universally deprecated error—deeper even because danger forbids it!

Assuredly, nothing is more lamentable than the perversion of such energies; nor do we more regret any thing than that Lord Cochrane should, under any circumstances, have, at that time of subsequently, associated himself with characters who were utterly beneath him. Assuredly, also, perseverance in such association would render any man deservedly an object of contempt, and would irresistibly compel us to sink all recollections of public desert in sentiments of public danger.

We rejoice, therefore, that Lord Cochrane has embarked in the cause of South American independence. Such a strongly constructed and unquiet mind is necessary to the progress of human affairs. It is no less necessary that these energies should be expended. Nor can they be expended more worthily than in adventuring life and fortune for the extension of the liberties of mankind. Let, then, this brave man remember, that it is in such countries (to use the language of Machiavelli) " Che, per la povertá, non ti sara impedita la via á qualunque grado, et á qualunque honore."—There, as Livy says, " Consulatus pœmium virtutis non sanguinis!"

Caledonian,—*Jan.* 23,

CONMERCIAL NOTICES.

Copy of a letter to the Commissioners of the Customs, (dated Treasury Chambers, Dec. 31, 1818).

" Gentlemen; The Lords Commissioners of his majesty's treasury desire you will admit Rice imported from the East Indies to entry duty free in all cases, when sufficient proof shall be produced that the shipments thereof, were made in time to have afforded a fair and reasonable prospect of arrival in this kingdom before the expiration of the present year. (Signed) S. R. LUSHINGTON."

Copies of the above have been sent to the collectors and comptrollers at the ports of Bristol, Hull, and Liverpool.

We are happy in being able to direct our readers to the gratifying increase of the cotton trade of Glasgow:—In 1819 the total number of packages of cotton wool imported into that port was 41,918. in 1817 it was 50170; and in 1818 it appears to have been no less than 62,145. There is, of course, a large stock of the article in hand, but the consumption has in the meanwhile increased. In 1817, by the great state which was given to manufacturing industry, the consumption amounted to the large quantity of 46,507 package, In 1818 it has even gone beyond that amount, and reaches to 47,232—a consumption, we apprehend, perfectly unparalleled! Among the imports, one class particularly deserves remark: we mean those from the East-Indies. In 1816 there were none; in 1817 there were 3,382 packages; and in 1818 there were 6,122: so rapidly has this new trade advanced. From a statement of the navigation of the port of Leith, it appears, that every branch of that navigation has been improved during the year 1818, as compared with 1817. The increase of the foreign trade is 157 vessels inwards, and 84 outwards; that of the coasting trade is 239 vessels inwards, and 276 outwards.

We are informed from good authority, that in Manchester and its vicinity there are at this time either building, or the ground laid out for building, 126 new cotton-spinning factories! The speculators in that place are apparently calculating upon a monopoly of the trade of the whole globe.—*Kendal Chronicle.*

The trade of Malta is beginning to improve. The third ship from India, to the house of Calvert, Bell, and Co. has arrived in safety, after passage of 170 days from Calcutta, bringing an assorted cargo of the valuable productions of the East, which soon feund a ready circulation in this country.

We are happy to learn that the foreign trade of Bristol has increased more than one third in the past year, and that there has been an addition of one fifth in the coasting trade during the same period; the tonnage of the latter being at least one third greater in the aggregate than at any port in the kingdom. London nnd Liverpool not excepted.

TREASURY ORDER RESPECTING CERTIFICATES OF GROWTH.

Treasury Chambers, 8th Jan. 1819.

GENTLEMEN,

The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having had under consideration your Report of 30th ultimo, on the further application of the Chamber of Commerce at Greenock, respecting the Certificetes of Growth, greated by his Majesty's Consuls of the Shipment of Cotton in the United States;—my Lords are pleased to authorize you to admit all Certificates of Growth similar in purport to the one enclosed in the Application of the Chamber of Commerce, and my Lords will request his Majesty's Secretary of State, to write to his Majesty's Consuls abroad directing them in future to grant Certificates in strict conformity with the 42nd Section of the Order in Council of the 5th April, 1805.

(Signed) GEO. HARRISON.

Commissioners of Customs.

(COPY)

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME.

I James Buchanan, Esq. his Britannick Majesty's Consul for the State and City of New York, do hereby certify, that of the City of New York, *Merchant*, has shipped on board the " " of now in the Port of New York, and about to sail for the following Merchandize, viz. *forty Bales Upland georgia* K. & P *Cotton marked in margin* and further 40 Bales, *solemnly affirms* that the said Merchandize is the growth or produce of the United States, as he believes.

In faith and testimony whereof, I the said Consul, have hereunto set my Hand, and affixed my Seal of Office, at the City of New York, this day of in the year of our Lord, 181 ,&c.

seal

(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.

COMMERCIAL.

FEBRUARY, 2.

The COTTON market continues dull of demand, except for East India which remains firm: about 500 Surats of former sales, have been taken on speculation at 8½d to 9½d per lb in bond for midlings to fair quality, and the Bengals are mostly bought for a similar account, with a few for export. Prices are generally 1d per lb lower, except East India. The sales of the week are (duty paid) 20 Upland good 17d; 200 Pernambucco fair to good 22d a 22½d; 40 Mina midding 17½d; 15 Surinam midding 20d; in bond, 600 Surat ordinary to midding 8½d a 9d, fair to good 9½d; 1200 Bengal ordinary to midding 6½d a 8d, fair 8½d; total 2075 bags. The imports are 24 United States, 1114 Pernambucco, 117 Demerara and Berbice, 246 West India, 6466 Bengal, 580 Surat via France, total 8447 begs.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, FEB. 5, 1819.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, do hereby give notice.

That agreeably to the Resolution of the General Court, passed on the 4th instant, a General Court will be held at their House, in Leadenhall-street, on Friday the 19th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration a Letter from Robert Campbell, Esq. and the papers, explanatory of certain Loans to the Zemindar of Vizianagram, the said Letter being as follows, viz:—

" To JAMES PATTISON, Esq

" Chairman of the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Comdany.

" SIR—I have waited with anxious expectation the arrival of the Bonds and Accounts referred to in the concluding paragraph of my Letter to the Court of Directors of the 19th May last, which, were they here, would prove, that while the amount of my transactions with the Zemindar of Vizianagram has been grossly exaggerated, the character of those transactions has been greatly mistaken; but as those documents, although Mr. Collector Smith appears to have been instructed to prepare attested copies and translations of them, so long ago as the 1st of November, 1817, have not to the present late period, arrived; and I am desirous of submitting my conduct on an occasion which has been much misrepresented, and but little understood, to the Proprietors of East India Stock prevlous to offerring himself to their notice as a Candidate at the approaching General Election, I have to solicit the favour of you, Sir, to appoint a day to lay before a General Court of Proprietors those papers which have already arrived from Madras, and to which by your Secretary's letter of the 1st of May last, I was permitted to have access, together with such others as I may produce, in justification of my transactions with the Zemindar of Vizianagram.

" I have the honour to be, Sir,

" Your most obedient servant,

" ROBERT CAMPBELL."

" Argyle-street, Feb. 4, 1819."

The Papers before mentioned, which are on the Records of the Court, will be ready at this House, for the inspection of the Proprietors, on Wednesday next, the 20th inst.; and those which Mr. Campbell has signified his intention to produce, will be ready for inspection on Friday the 12th instant.

JOSEPH DART, Sec.

An appeal was entered on Thursday, by the Right Hon. J. Sullivan, against the recent decree of Sir W. Scott, by which Sir William pronounced as valid the marriage between Mr. Sullivan's son, and the natural daughter of Oldaker, huntsman of the Berkeley hunt.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FEB. 8, 1819.

HIRED BAIL.

On Friday last two persons, named Joseph Green and Thomas Rickards, who had come up to justify as bail in two causes respectively, were committed by Mr. Justice Best for a contempt of Court, in having grossly prevaricated in the course of their examination. They were now brought up to be disposed of by the Court, and Mr. Justice Best having stated the circumstances of the two cases to the other Judges, and the Court having deliberated upon the subject,

The Chief Justice, in expressing the sense of the Court, said, that the offence of which the persons now on the floor were guilty, had of late years very greatly increased, and it was high time that the Court should exercise its authority in repressing such practices. The offence imputed to these persons was an enourmous one, inasmuch as it was always accompanied by perjury. Where persons attempted to impose upon the Court by such means, the were guilty of a gross contempt. In former times this offence had been punished very severely; but, of late the Court itself had not interfered, leaving it to the private party to prosecute the offender. The Learned Judge, who had committed the persons now before the Court, had acted most properly. Trusting however, that the example which had already been made of them might deter others from attempting the like imposition; and, considering that each of them were open to an indictment and prosecution for perjury, on the part of the persons upon whom the attempt to defraud had been committed, the Court did not think it necessary to exercise its authority to any greater extent; and therefore the offenders would now be discharged.

The defendants were then discharged accordingly.

[*From the Morning Chronicle,—February* 9.

NAUTICAL MISCELLANIES.

The Success, arrived in the Downs from Bengal, was boarded on the 30th Dec., of the Island of Pico, by the insurgent privateer called the Buenos Ayres, of 16 guns; they took her (the Success) for a Spaniard, boarded her, and broke open several letters. After a minute search they allowed her to proceed; they informed she had been nine months on a cruise in the West-Indies and off Cadiz, and had taken some very valuable prizes, amongst them a Spanish vessel from the East-Indies, of 22 guns.

PACKET MAILS.

Bombay.

Bombay Merchant 432 Feb. 28

Ann . . . . . 500 Feb. 28

Isle of France.

Cadmus . . . . . 380 Feb. 28

Lord Wellington. 400 Feb. 14

Isle of France and Bombay.

Sarah . . . . . 600 Feb. 28

Batavia.

Pilot . . . . . — Feb. 28

Asia . . . . . 670 Feb. 10

DEAL, FEB. 7TH—Wind W. Came down from the River, the Sappho, Stewart, for Madras and Bengal; Herefordshire, for India; Marianne, for the Cape, and several others, and remain.

Deal, Feb. 8.—Wind N. W.—Came down from the River, the Waterloo, Alsager, for Bengal and China; Bombay, Hamilton, for St. Helena, and Bombay, &c.; Lord Wellington, Wass, for Calcutta.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 5.—Arrived the Diana, Williams, from Bombay; sailed 30th August, and from the Cape of Good Hope 18th Nov. and same days spoke the Ajax, from London, for Cape and Madras; Capt. W. says a large Dutch ship was lost in Table Bay.

FEB. 8th, the Samarang, from Bombay.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

WALKING DRESS.—A high dress composed of French grey Circassian cloth: the bottom of the skirt is ornamented with bands of white lutestring, edged with cord the colour of the dress, which forms lozenges; is ornamented at the top and bottom with a white lutestring rose, the heart of which is very much seen: it is formed of hard-twisted silk, and this gives the flower a rich and novel appearance. The body is made up to the throat, but without a collar; it is ornamented round the top of the bust with a light silk trimming; both the back and front are full, but the Athenian braces, which are worn with it, confine it to the shape. The dress has a plain long sleeve. A long plume of white ostrich feathers, the edges of which are curled, is placed on one side. French grey gloves. A large India scarf is thrown over the shoulders. This dress is worn in carriage costume as well as for elegant promenade dresses.

EVENING DRESS.—A round dress composed of white satin: the skirt falls in easy folds round the figure: the bottom of it is richly trimmed with a double *ruche* of white net, over which is a beautiful wreath of white net roses intermixed with large velvet leaves: this is surrounded by a net *ruche* to correspond with the bottom. The body is cut low round the bust, but so as to shade the bosom in a very decorous manner; it is trimmed with lace *tabs*. The bottom of the waists is ornamented to correspond. A very short lace sleeve, made full; the body is contrived in a very novel way, so as to form a part of the sleeve. The head-dress is a low white satin *toque*, ornamented in front with white roses, which are surmounted by a plume of ostrich feathers: it is tied under the chin by a row of pearls, finished by pearl tassels.—*Ackermann's Repository.*

BALL DRESS.—Frock of scarlet gauze, brocaded with white silk in flowers, worn over a white satin slip; the dress richly ornamented with fine lace. The head-dress, consisting of either a beautiful tiara of pearls, or a fancy ornament of downy plumage, or of frosted Italian *frivolité*; this ornament is, however, almost concealed by a *bonnet de Turc*, composed entirely of white ostrich feathers. The stamina of the Turk's cap, with the pistil, are represented by a small plume of short white heron's feathers.

EVENING DRESS.—Gallician frock of black Italian gauze over a white satin slip; short sleeves. Head-dress composed of pearl *cordons* and rich plumes of white ostrich feathers. Oriental pearl necklace, and white satin slippers.

FRENCH.—CARRIAGE COSTUME.—Round dress of fine cambric, with six flounces of India muslin; spencer of cherry-colourd or Tyrian purple velvet; with bonnet to correspond; the spencer elegantly finished down the bust with rich silk Brandenburgs; the bonnet lined with white, and surmounted by a plume of white ostrich feathers. Black satin slippers, and Florence gloves—*La Belle Assemblee.*

LONDON, FEB. 10, 1819.

We received yesterday Paris Papers of Saturday last.

The King continued to confine himself to his apartments.

The Committee appointed by the Bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies, to examine the Projet respecting the responsibility of Ministers, consists of MM. Bedoch, Albert, Laine, De Courvoisier, Roy, the Count Beaugnot, De Villele, Dupont (de l'Eure), and De Corbiere.

We mentioned a day or two ago, that a report had been circulated at Vienna of an approaching war between Russia and the Porte but which was discredited.—One of these Journals contains an article from Vienna, dated the 24th ult. which says,—" Several Commercial Letters have been received here from Constantinople, and several other places in Turkey, which speak of serious differences between Russia and the Porte, partly caused by the non-performance, on the part of the Divan, of some of the stipulations of the late Treaty of Peace, and also by some disputes which have since arisen, but there is reason to believe that these letters have made the matter more serious than it really is, a rupture is not considered probable.

From Frankfort it is stated, that Ismail

(To be continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET,

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 16th June 1819.

(*Continued from the last Page*)

Gibraltar, Agent of the Pacha of Egypt, had arrived here on his way to Italy.

According to private letters from Berlin, Colonel Massenbach has been sentenced to imprisonment for life in a fortress.

French Five per Cents.—*Saturday*, 71f.—c.,
Deferred Stock of the 22d March, 1817 . . . 84f. 75c.
22d Sept. 1817 . . . 82f. 75c.
22d March, 1818 . . . 80f. 75c.
22d Sept. 1818 . . . 78f. 60c.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland returns to Edinburgh immediately for the purpose of manufacturing his *raw materials* for the new Bill which he has announced for the *Reform* of the Royal Burghs. His Lordship, it seems, was sent for by Ministers for the purpose of consultation in this arduous business, which has now assumed a very formidable aspect, from the number of gross and scandalous abuses which have been proved to have existed under the old system. The flagrant case of the town of Aberdeen is now depending before the Court of Session, which will decide the legality or reduce the last Election of the Magistrates.

The public will rejoice to see that the subject of Poor Rates is again taken up by Parliament, and we trust with a determination thoroughly to investigate the important subject, and contrive some effectual means of alleviating the national burthen. This is a question upon which all parties are equally interested, and upon which the Country Gentlemen in Parliament can furnish the best information, as well as give the soundest advice. Let it then be earnestly recommended to them to attend the discussion from day to day; and we hope also, as it is the duty of every individual who has reflected on the subject, to furnish the Committee with his suggestions as to a remedy for the intolerable grievance, the sense of the intelligent part of the community, from one end of the Kingdom to the other, will be collected.

Dublin, 6th Feb.—The Requisition to the Lord Mayor.—This important document was we understand, presented to the Lord Mayor on Thursday afternoon. His Grace the Duke of Leinster, and the Earls of Charlemont and Meath, waited on his Lordship at the Mansion House with the Requisition. The Lord Mayor is expected to return his answer this day, and there can be little doubt of its containing an acquiescence.

In a long Report read at the Westminster Meeting yesterday, there was a vehement complaint made of this Paper, for not publishing the various canvassing proceedings of the present Candidate and his friends. The simple answer to our worthy assailant is, that without the slightest hostility to Mr. Hobhouse, it is our invariable rule, as the means of maintaining our own independence, that Election Advertisements should be paid for.

Contested Election.—There are forty Petitions to the House of Commons against the returns of the Sitting Members, whose Elections are complained of. Tuesdays and Thursdays in each week are the days at present fixed for the ballots, but in the event of there not being a sufficient number of Members present to enable the House to proceed to a ballot, which requires an hundred, the ballot must stand for the next day. The latest day fixed is for the Petition against the return of Ld. Fitzroy Somerset and Mr. Tomline, which stands for Tuesday the 4th of May.

A very great number of the inhabitants of the city of Oldenburg, have signed the following agreement:—

The undersigned hereby engage, that they will abstain in future, both in the streets and in the walks about the city, from saluting any body (except of the rank of Princes) by pulling off their hats; and will not salute any one except by merely touching the hat with their hand.

By the death of the Earl of Errol, the high office of his Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which his Lordship filled with great dignity, becomes vacant. The salary of this appointment is now 2,000*l.* a year, an addition having been made for defraying the expences of the public dinders during the sitting of the Assembly. This office has always been considered as a handsome reward for the pubiic services of a Ministerial Peer, and of course there are always many candidates for the honour.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

A Madrid letter, being about the hundred and first upon the same subject, talks even more largely than others had done before it, about the schemes and preparations of the Ministers of King FERDINAND, for the reconquest of what once was Spanish America. When the world, and probably the Spanish Government also, imagined that the arrival of the Russian ships at Cadiz would be the immediate signal for the troops to embark, we were told that the expedition was not to consist of more than 6 or 8,000 soldiers; but as great practical difficulties began to discover themselves, and delays not at first contemplated, to interpose, the Spaniards seemed to comfort themselves for the real scantiness of their means, by the loftiness and magnificence of their speculations. As the time of sailing was gradually postponed from last spring, to summer—then to autumn—then to the spring of 1819—and last of all, to a period quite indefinite and unknown; it is rather curious to reflect on the progressive augmentations of the army to be assembled for South America, and on the more extensive magnitude and importance of the objects to which it was eventually destined. The body of troops, like the men in buckram, grew from 6 or 8. to 10 or 12,000; next to 16, then to 18, and now to upwards of 40,000 men: thus a sort of inverse ratio has been steadily preserved between the menaces of the Court of Madrid, and its means of putting them in force: so that when we hear of the Minister INUJO having announced a project for the recovery of South America, on a grander scale than any that had been hitherto thought of, we are driven to suspect, that the more complete his plan, the more distant and improbable is its execution. In the mean time it is well understood that the revolted provinces are receiving daily reinforcements of men and officers from these countries, and from a source whence England can most advantageously spare them. However sacred was the obligation upon the British Crown to reduce the amount of its immense military establishment, when the crisis which called for it had passed away; and however strennous have been the exertions of all wise and honest men amongst us, who felt what was due to public liberty, as well as to a just and virtuous economy, to bring about an end so desirable; it was nevertheless very far from an easy or unimportant question, what was likely to be the employment, and what the fate of several thousands of disbanded soldiers—veterans in the march of glory and of victory—but novices, the greater portion of them, in the paths of industry and peace. The kingdom, we apprehend, is fully provided, if not overstocked, with labourers. What, then, was it natural to suppose would be the course of life into which a fresh accession of labourers must have fallen? Few of them could have earned comfortable wages: few, habituated as they have been to abundance, would have lived contentedly on scanty fare. Society must have dreaded the consequences; for scarcely any impulse or exercise of humanity could have averted them. We are not therefore surprised; though, from the general tenour of our opinions respecting the affairs of Spanish America, and a wish that our brave warriors might have found comfortable homes in their native land, we must grieve on reading the authentic statements submitted to us of those draughts from the disembodied Army of Occupation, which are weekly departing for the shores of South America. They unhappily go from scenes where they might have inflicted much evil, and perhaps suffered more: to a country which, we fear, will ultimately but ill requite their services, however it may at present hold forth the prospect of rewarding them.

(*From an occasional Correspondent.*)

PARIS, JAN. 6.

The persons who regard the present Ministry as opposed both to their opinions and their interests, and who nevertheless are sensible of its force, appear resolved to attack it piece-meal. They spread a report that General Dessolles will re-place Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, as Minister of War; and that the Duke of Dalberg, who was along with Tallyrand at the Congress of Vienna, will be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Similar reports will doubtless be often renewed; for too powerful opinions and interests have been hurt by the composition of the new Ministry to allow those who have suffered to remain quiet. None of the individuals who compose it descend from families of distinction: they are almost all, on the contrary, of plebeian origin; General Dessolles only being decended from a small noble family of Gascony. You may easily believe that on this account all the high Noblesse, who leave out of view the interests of France, and only consult their own, must be leagued against the new Ministry, which, however, has sufficient force and energy to oppose all their intrigues.

Another report, which has some foundation, but which I regard as a project which will not be carried into effect, is, that the Chambers will be adjourned till April next, in order that in the interval the law on the budget, and other projects of law, may be prepared for presentation. The new financial year, it is said, will commence with the 1st of July; and at that time the King will nominate the new Peers, the electoral Colleges will be assembled to elect a new fifth of the Chamber of Deputies. It is not generally believed that this plan will be executed.

GUILDHALL.

RIOT ON PROCLAIMING THE SHILOH, BY JOANNA SOUTHCOTT'S DISCIPLES.—A lamentable instance of the effects of infatuation and religious enthusiasm was exhibited at this office yesterday, Samuel Sibley and Maria Catherine Sibley his wife, Samuel Jones and his son, a boy about years old, Thomas Jones John Angel, Thomas Smith, James Dodd, and Edward Slater, a boy of twelve years of age, were brought up from the Compter, by Beaton and Gibbon, officers of Cordwainers Ward, who had with great difficulty, and at the hazard of their own lives, rescued the prisoners from the fury of an immense mob, in Budge-row, Cannon-street, about ten o'clock yesterday morning.

These deluded people were, it appeared, disciples of the lately famous Joanna Southcott, of whom our readers heard so much two or three years ago; and conceived themselves directed by God to proclaim the coming of the Shiloh on earth: for this purpose they assembled at the west end of the town, in order to enter the only gate of the great city (Temple-bar), through which they marched in procession about nine o'clock in the morning; they were each decorated with a white cockade, and wore a small star of yellow riband on their left breasts; Sibley led the procession, bearing a brazen trumpet adorned with light blue ribands, and the boys carried each a small flag of blue silk. In this maner they proceeded through Fleet-street, up Ludgate-hill, and along St. Paul's Church-yard, to Budgerow, a great crowd following them increasing continually as they proceeded. Having arrived, as they supposed, in the middle of the great city, they halted, and began to perform their ceremonies. Sibley sounded the trumpet, and proclaimed the second coming of the Shiloh, and the Prince of peace on earth; and his wife cried out aloud, 'Wo! wo! to the inhabitants of the earth, because of the coming of the Shiloh.' This cry was repeated several times, and joined in with a loud voice by the others in company. The crowd was by this time immense, every avenue was stopped up, and the passage of carts and carriages rendered impossible. The mob began with laughing and shouting at these miserably deluded people, and at length proceeded to pelting them with mud and every sort of missile they could procure; they, on their part, being most of them stout young men, resisted; the fight became general and tremendous, the flags were torn down, and Sibley and his associates with great difficulty preserved from falling victims to the infuriated rage of the mob, and conveyed to the Compter. Their appearance, when put to the bar, bespoke the dangers they had gone through; the men had all been rolled in the mud, and Sibley bore evident marks of violence in his face.

On being called upon by the Magistrate, Mr. Alderman Bridges, to give an account of their conduct, in thus disturbing the public peace, Sibley, with an air of authority, directed the others to be silent, and addressing the Alderman, said, he regretted there was not time him to enter into the particulars of the mission of God to him. He had been commanded by a voice, through the boy Slater, to announce that the Prince of Peace was come upon earth. was commanded to proclaim the second coming of Shiloh, in the same manner, and with the same authority, as John the Baptist had proclaimed his first coming. This proclamation he was to make three times in the midst of the great city, by the sonnd of the trumpet. He and his companions were obeying the commands of God, and in so doing had conducted themselves peaceably, and interfered with no one, when they were attacked by the mob.

He was proceeding to explain the nature of the visions with which the boy had been favored, and his wife was raising her voice to bear testimony to the fact of the Shiloh being on earth, whom she said she had had in her arms four times, when the Magistrate interrupted them and observed, that it was evident, if they were not insane, that they were acting under a strong delusion, and pointed out to them how much better they would have been employed in pursuing their regular avocations, than in being the cause of public riot, and en-

dangering their own persons, recommending them to desist from any repetitions of their gross absurdities and delutions.

The men in reply said, it was right they should obey God; but they would do whatever the Magistrate directed, and desist from any further proclamation, assuring him at the same time that nevertheless the Shiloh was come.

The Alderman said he would not rely on their promise, and should detain them all in custody till they could procure him some better assurance than their own words for their peaceable demeanour in future. They were accordingly conveyed back to the Compter in two coaches to protect them from the mob; one of the men on stepping into the coach unbuttoned his coat, displayed his yellow star; and placing his hand on it, proclaimed aloud that it was God's colour.

The male prisoners are journeymen mechanics, and appeared to be simple, deluded, but peaceable men. Sibley, the leader, is a watchman in Coleman-street ward,

THE WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

Yesterday a meeting took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, and to take the farther necessary measures to secure the Election of Mr. J. Hobhouse, Sir F. Burdett, in the Chair. Upon the Honourable Baronet taking the Chair, he stated that he had been called upon by a number of the respectable Electors of Westminster to attend the meeting, the objects of which he briefly described.

Mr. Richter, proceeded to read the Report of the Committee, which was, however, so voluminous, that the meeting became discontented, and that after several expressions of discontent, it was suggested that the Report should be printed and circulated. This suggestion was adopted.

Mr. Campbell moved, that the Parochial Committees should continue their energetic exertions until the object of the contest was accomplished, in the return of Mr. Hobhouse.

Here there was a cry for Mr. Hobhouse, who immediately mounted the table. Mr. H. began by stating, that on addressing the Electors of Westminster three months ago, when they did him the honour of nominating him as a fit and proper person to represent them in Parliament, he naturally felt a good deal of diffidence and embarrassment, but that diffidence and embarrassment was now still greater, when he had to appeal to their decision, whether after three months observation of his conduct, they continued to entertain the same favourable opinion. Within that interval, he had the honour to have a very intimate intercourse with the Electors. He had mixed and communicated with them in every parish throughout this great City, and he had the satisfaction to say, that he in every direction found them as remarkable for their intelligence as they were, according to the universal opinion of the country, for their independence. Of the good opinion then of such men any individual then must be proud. Were he indeed favoured only with the support of the Gentlemen composing the several parochial Committees, he would have a greater number of votes than at present returned 50 Members of the House of Commons; for the Gentlemen composing those Committees amounted to 340 while it was a fact that 50 Members of that which was called the Commons House of Parliament, were elected by 338 persons,—Should he have the honour to be returned as the Representative of this enlightened and independent City, he trusted he would be always found attentive and anxious to his do duty, by asserting the rights of his country, and promoting by all the means in his power, the great principles of Reform. On these grounds he would studiously endeavour to maintain the conduct and character of an independant man. It had been observed that an independant man was a man not to be depended upon, and this was no doubt an observation pretty generally justified by the conduct of that neutral squad in the H. of Commons, which, consist of about 25 Members, occasionally joined either of the parties in that House, according as the squad found it conducive to its own sinister views to make such junction.—But such would not be his system. He would co-operate with any party that appeared to him to be right, without coalescing with either; for there was a very material difference between co-operation and coalition. By the former a man promoted his principles without losing or hazarding any part of his independence, while by the latter he became pledged to a party, thus tying down his mind and chaining his actions to the decision of others. But he could never reconcile himself to such a connection. He could never subject his judgment to such unbecoming bondage. He indeed disliked equally the position of leader or follower of a party, for both were equally servile.—The former was usually more anxious to gain proselytes than to promote principles. It was indeed the policy of such a man to suppress the declaration of any principle that might hazard support or fidelity of any part of his adherents, thus imposing a restraint upon the good dogs in order to preserve the scouts. Party was in fact, a system of compromise, to which he never could subscribe. It was like the system of the Roman Triumvirate, each of whom consented to destroy his adherents in order to cement their own fatal friendship and political coalition; or like those coalitions formed during the middle ages, when each of the parties consented to destroy the grand monuments of antient art. So, indeed, parties had pretty generally concurred and coalesced in this country, in destroying that grand monument of antient art and wisdom, the British Constitution. He would, therefore, form no connection, or enter into engagement with any party. The representative of a sheep cot might, when he entered into the House of Commons, ally himself with party: for the junction of several such rotten sticks might be necessary to form a faggot. But the Representatives of the free Electors of this great City, was entitled to take a higher ground. The dignified position of complete independence was his proper place, and that place he would always endeavour to maintain. From this place, indeed, he would speak the voice, and support the rights of the people. He would rather be the steward of the public, than the servant of any party. Yes, he would, if returned to the H. of Commons, maintain the cause of radical reform, in despite of the direct opposition of one party, or the insidious sneering of the other. For radical reform had, ia was known, became the general subject of sneer among the very party, from whose principal leader the phrase itself originated above twenty years ago. Yes, that very leader, whose memory a certain party was celebrating throughout the country, was the prominent advocate of that radical reform, which the members of this party were daily sneering and scoffing at. But such sneering should have no effect upon his mind, if he should be thought worthy to represent this great city,—As their Representative, he would endeavour to do his duty. The Electors of Westminster had, he understood, many suitors—the suitors of one political party being corrupt and coy, those of the other rude and arrogant— neither had therefore succeeded. But if any other person should be thought more eligable, or more effectual for the object, and he had not the vanity to think it would be at all difficult to find such a man, he begged that none of the Electors of Westminster would feel themselves foolishly bound or restrained by any thing that had yet taken place, from making a better selection (applause.)

Mr. Thelwall spoke in support of the motion, thinking Mr. Hobhouse, whose principles, talents, and activity, he had had for some time ample oportunity of appreciating, eminently entitled to the confidence of the friends of Reform. To ensure the triumph of those friends unanimity was essentially necessary, and he hoped that no attempt would be made to disturb that unanimity. Where active co-operation was so desirable, he deprecated any effort to promote factious dissention. For the conduct and character of Major Cartwright he professed the utmost possible respect, but he could not help regretting that this venerable patriot had allowed himself to be pressed into the service of those who were disposed to promote dissention among the friends of freedom. He (Mr. T.) was an advocate for union, and any one who should now stand forward to interrupt that union must be a separatist, and likely to do all the mischief of an incendiary.

Mr. Hunt here stood forward, and was received with a mixture of hisses and applause. Upon silence being obtained, Mr. H. adverted to the proceedings at the last meeting, when Mr. Hobhouse was nominated, and accused the Chairman of great partiality upon that occasion [hisses and cries of off, off! became so loud and general that Mr. H. could not proceed].

Sir F. Burdett mounted the table, and exhorted the meeting to act with fairness by hearing all parties, observing, that if they did not their character must suffer in public estimation. Mr. Hunt repeated, that the Chairman had acted with partiality, by becoming an advocate instead of a judge, and that while the Honourable Baronet held that all parties were heard at the last meeting, he prevented Mr. J. Gale Jones from speaking.

Hisses again, which produced another appeal from the Chairman, who observed that if the Meeting would not hear Mr. Hunt, as well as every other gentleman who offered himself, it must go forth to the country that the Meeting was either too tumultuous to act with order, or too prejudiced to act with impartiality.

Mr. Hunt repeated his charge of partiality and unfairness in the conduct of the last Meeting. He understood that it was intended at that Meeting to propose Major Cartwright, but that this proposition was prevented by some management on the part of the Chairman and his Committee. Mr. Wooler was indeed expected to propose Major Cartwright, but when the Meeting called for that Gentleman by name, the Honourable Baronet said, that Mr. Wooler declined to address them, having nothing to say upon the subject of the Meeting, in the proceedings of which he concurred. Now this statement he (Mr. H.) was assured to be absolutely false [loud hissing, which ceased upon the Chairman's request to preserve order]. Order being restored, Mr. H. asked Mr. Hobhouse whether at a late Meeting at Pimlico he had not abused him (Mr. Hunt) for his conduct at the last Election, and especially for his hoisting the orange cockade with the cap of liberty, adding that he (Mr. Hunt) would have no objection to wade to Revolution knee deep in blood?

Mr. Hobhouse replied in the negative, observing that he made no personal allusion whatever to Mr. Hunt on the occasion alluded to.

Mr. Hunt, after repeated cries against him, that he was no Elector, concluded with observing, that as the last Meeting had been so partially conducted, and its decision so unfairly taken, he felt it his duty to move as an amendment. That a Meeting should be convened in Palace Yard, for the purpose of considering of a proper person to represent Westminister in Parliament.

Mr. Wooler said, that the statement made by the last speaker, with regard to him, was quite incorrect; for so far from being prevented from speaking at the last meeting, he had no intention whatever of addressing that meeting, although he certainly wished for the nomination of Major Cartwright; but yet, as he was not an Elector, he did not think proper to speak on that occasion. He indeed felt equal regret and surprise that the name of Major Cartwright was not put forward instead of that of Mr. Kinnaird at the last Election. This he said without meaning any disrespect to the talent or character of Mr. Kinnaird, but from a conviction that the long services of that able, active, energetic, venerable individual, Major Cartwright, entitled him to a decided preference. To slight indeed the claims of such a man, was peculiarly revolting. How different was the conduct of the French people, who chose La Fayette in his old age to represent them in their Senate, because the vigour of his youth was devoted to the cause of liberty, which he was still willing to serve, while among some people in this country, the only objection urged to Major Cartwright was the age which he had attained in the constant service of his country. But he would not condescend to discuss the miserable objection to Major Cartwright on the ground of his age. This great good man was, no doubt, old, but he (Mr. W.) would venture to pledge himself that the Major would be still a match for any man in the House of Commons; for his activity, industry, and energy still remained. Why then was not the Major nominated at the last Meeting? It was, he understood, urged at that time, that as Sir Murray Maxwell was likely to be nominated by the Government, it was necessary to select some David to slay that Ministerial Goliath, and that Mr. Hobhouse was peculiarly adapted for the purpose. This observation was said to have some influence with many, although it certainly had none with him. But as the Goliath was now invisible, as the field was open exclusively for popular selection, what reason could be assigned for passing by Major Cartwright? In such a case, indeed, it would be, on the part of the Electors of this great City, an act of great ingratitude to overlook Major Cartwright. If it was still observed that he was very old, he (Mr. W.) would say, that nothing could be more grateful than that the Major should make his last efforts, and meet his death in that burial place of the liberties of his country, the House of Commons. But at all events his countrymen should not evince their ingratitude by declining to grant him the highest reward in their power. For the principles and talents of Mr. Hobhouse, he Mr. W. felt the highest respect & confidence. The speech, indeed, which that gentleman had just delivered, was quite sufficient to justify that respect and confidence. He should wish to see such a man in the House of Commons, being persuaded that he was both willing and able to do much good for the public cause. But still he thought that the Honourable Gentleman should give way on this occasion to the superior claims of Major Cartwright—that indeed the Honourable Gentleman could not take a measure more likely to elevate his character in the estimation of all the purer and more intelligent friends of liberty in the country, than by withdrawing his pretensions, and appearing himself at the hustings to propose the election of this persevering, indefatigable advocate for Reform [loud applauses].

Major Torrens, adverting to the last speaker's remarks upon ingratitude, asked, whether after what Mr. Hobhouse had done within the last three months, it would not be basely ungrateful now to desert him? If, after appointing a General to conduct their exertions, who had driven the enemy from the field without firing a shot, it would not be most unbecoming to dismiss that General, in order to transfer the fruit of the victory to another person [applauses]? The liberal, the just, the freemen of Wistminster were, he trusted, incapable of such ingratitude. He respected the talents and services of Major Cartwright as much as any man, but Mr. Hobhouse having on this occasion sown the seed, he hoped that no one would think it fair to transfer to any other person the opportunity of reaping the harvest [applauses, mixed with loud cries of "However you decide here, Major Cartwright shall be proposed at the hustings"].

Mr. Gale Jones and Dr. Weston, offerred themselves to the attention of the Meeting, but from the uproar which prevailed, and which the Chairman endeavoured in vain to allay, we could not distinctly hear a sentence from either. Both however, we understood to speak in favour of the claims of Major Cartwright.

Sir C. Wolseley observed, that Major Cartwright had been extremely ill-treated—that the Major had published a letter which the Honourable Baronet and his Committee were called upon to answer—and that the advice of Mr. Wooler ought to be acted upon.

Sir F. Burdett, after asking whether any other Gentleman wished to address the Meeting, and receiving no answer, took occasion to submit a few remarks before he put the question. The Honourable Baronet set out with animadverting upon the charges which had been made against him by Mr. Hunt, with regard to his conduct at the last Meeting. The first charge was, that he had prevented Mr. Wooler from speaking at that Meeting; but this Mr. Wooler himself had distinctly denied.

"Did you not prevent Mr. Gale Jones from speaking?" exclaimed Mr. Hunt; but on the Honourable Baronet's reference to Mr. Jones, the latter answered in the negative. [Here the cries "off off, Hunt," were loud and general].

The Honourable Baronet resumed. He appealed to the recollection of those who were present at the last Meeting, whether he did not use every exertion in his power to procure a fair hearing for every Gentleman who attempted to speak. Mr. Hunt himself admitted that he had done so with respect to him [Mr. Hunt admitted this]. Then upon what ground, said the Honourable Baronet, was he chargeable with partiality?—He was thus particular in discussing this charge, because he did not wish it to go forth to the country, that upon an occasion, in which it was his duty to be impartial, he could have been betrayed into any dereliction of that duty. But if Mr. Hunt really thought him partial on that occasion, how came he (Mr. Hunt) to be silent, when a vote of thanks was passed for his impartial conduct in the chair? Mr. Hunt was present at the time this vote was passed with unanimity, if he recollected rightly [" yes, yes," exclaimed several voices]. Why did not Mr. Hunt make an objection to that vote, if his (Sir Francis Burdett's) conduct were objectionable? Another charge of Mr. Hunt's was, that he (Sir Francis Burdett) had a distinct understanding with Major Cartwright when he said that the Major had no wish to be in Parliament. But the fact was, that no such understanding existed.—[Mr. Hunt exclaimed, that he supposed so.]—Here Sir Francis observed, that it would be

rather too hard if he were not only held responsible for the sentiments which he uttered and the acts which he did, but for the suppositions of Mr. Hunt [hear, hear!]. The fact was however, that he had no distinct understanding as to the wishes of Major Cartwright. He always thought the Major so pure in his patriotism that his only object was to promote Reform, without any vanity, ambition, or personal motive. He was, he confessed, simple enough to believe so, and therefore he was not aware of any wish on the part of the Major for a seat in Parliament. Hence he stated his belief to others—For himself he was ready to say, that he had no wish for the Major's introduction to the House of Commons, for two reasons—first, because he thought it would be his death; and secondly, because he was of opinion that this venerable individual would be able to render more service to the public cause by that course of writing and exertion which he had so long and so laudably pursued, than by any effort he could possibly make in the House of Commons. This opinion, indeed, he had often stated to the Major himself, who had never expressend any dissent from it, On these grounds, then, he hoped he would be deemed justifiable in what he had stated to be Major Cartwright's wish upon this subject. Now as to his observations at the public Meetings in November last, that however high the claims of Major Cartwright to the respect and confidence of all the Friends of Reform, it would be impossible to carry his election for Westminster. This opinion was formed from the report of others, for he found, that although he would be very willing himself to vote for the Major, his return would be impossible. Hence he stated that in November, which was his consienct us opinion still. He submitted then, that the declaration of that opinion was an act of duty in order to secure the success of the popular cause, which he was bound to promote. This declaration, however, he made without any disposition to deprecate the character, or disparage the merits of Major Cartwright. Of those merits no one could indeed be more sensible than himself, as he had always stated both in public and private. But as to the Major's late publication, to which an Honourable Baronet (Sir C. Wolseley) had adverted, he felt that he (Sir F. Burdett) had a right to complain of it, because in that publication the writer had countenanced the false assertions of Mr. Cobbett, although he, the writer himself knew many of those assertions to be absolutely false. The Major had also, in this publication, speculated upon what he (Sir F. B.) might yet become, that he might truly desert *R*eform, like the Duke of Richmond, to become, like him, Master of the Ordinance.—Upon the probability of such an extraordinary transaction, he would leave the common sense of the public to determine [a laugh, and hear, hear!.] But it was, in fact, impossible for any man to say what he might become. He might, indeed, yet become an oyster, [loud laughter]. But so long as he retained his feelings and faculties, he trusted that he never should be found separated from the assertion of the rights and liberties of his countrymen. It was, however, the best way to treat this and other random charges lately levelled against him, to pursue the same plain straightforward course which he had heretofore followed. It was, indeed, his intention to persevere in that course, and leave it to time to expose the fallacy of his accusers [loud applauses]. With respect to the allusion made to what he had said on a former day to the family of Mr. Hobhouse, his observations were certainly misunderstood; for he did not say that Mr. Hobhouse had abandoned his father's connection, to maintain his principles; but he did observe, that considering the kind affectionate feelings which distinguished that gentleman, it was no small proof of his sincerity, that he differed from the opinions of a father whom he loved and respected, to support the principles which he conceived essential to the freedom of his country [applause]. Of the farther personal or political merits of M. Hobhouse he should say nothing, because that Gentleman was present, and because the Electors of Westminster, having had an opportunity of knowing that Gentleman, would themselves, he had no doubt, form a right estimate of these merits, and decide accordingly [applauses.]

The Amendment being put and negatived, the Original Motion was carried by a very large majority.

Mr. M'Claurin moved the Thanks of the Meeting to Sir Francis Burdett, for his impartial conduct in the Chair, as well as for his long tried and constitutional endeavours to promote the rights and liberties of his countrymen. This motion was carried with acclamation, and Sir Francis having returned Thanks, the Meeting broke up about five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
FRIDAY, Jan. 22.

The House met a quarter before four, and ten members took the oaths and their seats.

Mr. Lawson, in addressing the chair, to present a petition, said it was with considerable diffidence he put himself forward on the present occasion. He who was then, for the first time, trusting his slender bark, which was scarcely seaworthy, to the tempestuous ocean of political discussion, must naturally feel great timidity at the hazard of the trial. But still the importance of the trust which was confided to his hands, and the conviction that he was bound to use his best efforts to discharge it faithfully, gave him confidence; and, therefore, he unhesitatingly embraced the opportunity of taking the sense of the House upon the petition, the first which was presented to this Parliament, which he held in his hand. "Nay," continued Mr. Lawson, "start not, Mr. Speaker, at the sight of parchment, nor imagine, from what I am now about to present, that you are about to have such an accumulation of petitions as daily poured in upon and covered your table in the last Parliament. This is the beginning of true and radical reform—[hear,] a reform—not, Sir, of the House over which you preside—but of a Yorkshire turnpike-road. [Much laughter.] The petitioners, it is true, have, like other reformers gone upon a levelling system; but upon other grounds; they wish that the trustees, who form as well the representative as the executive power, may have an extension of their authority. Their prayer however, was not for economy and retrenchment—they sought not to have their burdens lightened—no! but, anxious for the public good, they wished to have their burdens increased. [Hear, and a laugh.] Have they, [turning from the Speaker towards the members], you have a petition of a number of respectable individuals, praying that you may increase their burdens." [A laugh.] Mr. Lawson went on to show, that though this in name might be considered a private matter, yet, from its importance, it ought to be considered as a public question. It prayed for a bill to improve the line of road leading to Harrowgate—the metropolis of a Northern county; and to increase the toll to defray the expense to be incurred. The fashionable and gay place of resort to which this road led, rendered its improvement a matter of public interest. The Speaker himself could attest the importance of the place, having visited it. He also could give his testimony for the necessity of having the prayer of the petition complied with: and it must be evident to all, that it was of advantage to the public, that there should be such a road leading to this place of resort for fashion as well as for health, as might prevent the delicate nerves of its visitors from being too much shaken in their passage to and from it.

The petition was read, and referred to a select committee.

Mr. M. A. Taylor presented a petition from several inhabitants of London and Westminster, praying for leave to bring in a bill to establish new water-works, in opposition to the monopoly of that necessary article which at presnt existed. The object of the petitioners was not one of profit to themselves, but that such a company should exist as might rescue the inhabitants from being obliged to submit to the oppressive monopoly at present established.

The petition was read, and referred to a select committee.

Mr. M. A. Taylor gave notice, that on Thursday, the 4th of February, he should move for an address to the Crown, praying that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent might issue his commission in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, for holding two assizes every year in the four northern counties, as well as in all others.

Sir G. Noel presented a petition from the landholders of the county of Rutland, setting forth that this country possessed within itself, sufficient means of producing an abundant supply of corn of every description, for all its inhabitants, without having recourse to the aid of other countries. They prayed that a select committee might be appointed to examine into this matter; that they might be allowed to give evidence before such committee; and in case only of their being able satisfactorily to establish the premises, that such protection might be afforded to them as was enjoyed by the manufacturers, merchants, and traders, by the navigation act. We understood the *hon.* baronet, who presented this petition to say, that though he presented it at the request of the parties, he was not prepared to go further in its support. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Canning presented a petition from the mayor and corporation of Liverpool, praying for an extention of their authority in recovering small debts. Referred to a select Committee.

The right hon. gent. presented another petition from the same body, for leave to bring in a bill for the erection of a new market-house. Referred to a select Committee.

The right hon. gent. then gave notice, that on an early day he should submit a motion of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings and the officers and men composing the army in India, for their great and persevering bravery in conducting the late war.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that, pursuant to the intimation which he gave last night, he now gave notice, on the part of his noble friend (Lord Castlereagh) that he should on Tuesday next submit a motion on the subject of the care of his Majesty's person and the [illegible] establishment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer also gave notice, that on Thursday next he should move for the appointment of a Committee of Finance, similar to that which existed in the last Parliament.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was resolved.—

That no petition for leave to bring in a private bill should be received after Tuesday, the 5th of February;

That no private bill he read a first time after Friday, the 15th of March; and,

That no report on a private bill be received after Monday the 10th of May.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the orders of the day have precedence of all motions and notices of motion, on Mondays and Fridays throughout the session.—Agreed to.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

The Speaker informed the house, that he had received a return from the Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper in Ireland, of several petitions presented against the returns made at some of the elections in that country, which he had requested a member to present.

The petitions were then presented. They were against the retnrns from the following places: Chester, county and city of Cork, city of Limerick, county of Leitrim, borough of Wotton-Basset, boroughs of Camelford, Evesham, Leominster, Penrhyn, Drogheda, from the Inverkeithing district of boroughs in Scotland; and from Fowey, in Cornwall.

The petition of John Boyle, Esq. of city of Cork, against the return of Lord Kingsborough and the Hon. Richard Hare, for the county of the said city on the ground of undue return on the part of the sheriff, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday the 23d of February.

The petition of Mountiford Longfield, Esq. against the return of Sir N. Colthurst, Bart, one of the sitting members for the city of Cork, on the ground of bribery and corruption on the part of the said Sir N. Colthurst or his agents, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday the 23d of February.

The petition against the return of George Lucy, Esq. and the Hon. J. Hamilton Stanhope, for Fowey in Cornwall, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday the 9th of February.

The petition of H. J. Clements, against the return of Luke White, Esq., one of the sitting members for the county of Leitrim, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday the 23d of February.

The petition against the return of H. M. Ogle, Esq., for the borough of Drogheda, for bribery and undue return, was ordered to be considered on Tuesday the 2d of March.

The petition of John Stewart, Esq., of the Albany, in Piccadilly, against the return of Mark Milbank and John Buckley Maitland, Esqrs., for the borough of Camelford, for undue return, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday the 9th of February.

The petition of several electors of the borough of Leominster, against the undue return, of Sir John William Lubbock and Sir Willingham Cunningham Fairlie, for that borough, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday the 11th of February.

The petition against the return of Humphry Howorth, and Wm. Edward Rouse Boughton, Esqrs, for the borough of Evesham, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday the 11th of February.

The petition of Thomas Spring Rice, Esq., against the undue return of the Hon. John Prendergrast Vereker, for the city of Limerick, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday the 25th of February.

The petition complaining of an undue return for the borough of Penrhyn was ordered to be taken into considsration on Tuesday the 16th of February.

The petition against the return for the borough of Wotton-Bassett, complaining of bribery and corruption on the part of the sitting members and their agents, was also appointed for Tuesday, Feb. 16.

The petition complaining of an undue return for the Inverkeithing district of boroughs in Scotland, was ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday the 18th of February.

The petition against the return of Lord Belgrave and the Hon. Mr. Grosvernor, for the city of Chester, from Sir F. G. Egerton and Mr. Williams, was appointed to be taken into consideration on the same day.

The rule of the house with regard to recognizances was then read, after which the committee on expiring laws was appointed.

Mr. Canning rose, in the absence of his noble friend (Lord Castlereagh), to give notice, that it was his intention on an early day to submit two motions to the house. The first would be for laying before that house a paper presented in another place, concerning the state and discipline of the prisons, and for referring it to a committee. The second would be for the production of the report of a commission which had the honour to have the name of the Speaker enrolled amongst its members, and which related to the same subject. That report was, he understood, now completed; and when before the house, his noble friend would move for leave to bring in a bill to extend the objects and inquiries of the commission.

Mr. Grenfell moved, that there be laid before the House an account of all copper imported into Great Britain during the year ending the 1st of January, 1819, distinguishing the countries from which the importation was made; as also of the quantity exported from the kingdom generally, and from the port of London exclusively.—Ordered.

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BANK RESTRICTION.

Mr. Davis commenced a question, which he put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by saying, that a large body of merchants, bankers, and manufacturers of the city of Bristol, had directed him to express their sense of the distressing effects which would follow the too early resumption of cash payments; and they requested him to endeavour to learn what were the intentions of his Majesty's Ministers in relation to this momentous question. He therefore took the earliest opportunity of asking the Right Hon. Gent., whether it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to recommend a continuance of the restriction on payments in cash. He would also put another question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was interesting with regard to the finance of the year. The Right Hon. Gent had said, in the course of last year, in reply to a question put to him, that he saw no probability of being obliged to resort (during this year, 1819) either to funding or raising money by loan. Was he of the same opinion still?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that he considered it his duty to give on explicit answer to the first question put to him by the Hon. Gent. It had been his intention to bring forward a measure for the purpose of continuing the Restriction Act, in the course of the ensuing week. A Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) had, however, given notice of a motion on the state of public credit as connected with Bank paper, for a subsequent day; and it would, therefore, be more convenient to defer his own proposition until after the discussion of that motion. With regard to the second question of the Hon. Gent. the House must feel that his Majesty's Ministers should be free to choose the most beneficial mode of raising the supply for the year. He certainly did not at present foresee that there would exist a necessity for any additional funding.

POOR LAWS.

Mr. Curwen expressed an anxiety to be informed whether there was a probability of the measures being introduced for the alteration or amendment of the poor laws. The rates had, in a very great part of the kingdom, exceeded, during the last year, any former amount; and the steps, therefore, which had been hitherto taken, had not served to counteract the the progress of an evil which threatened ultimate ruin to the property of the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that he had no doubt an early opportunity would be taken of moving for the re-appointment of the late committee, whose exertions had been already of the utmost service to the due investigation of this difficult and important subject.

CORN LAWS.

Mr. Calcraft observed, that in the course of that evening a very important petition had been presented by one of the members for Rutland (Sir G. Noel) It purported to come from a certain number of persons belonging to the class of agriculturists, as they were generally called; and its prayer was to be allowed to prove their case before a committee of the house. Their object was to obtain an increase in the importation price of corn. With the sentiments which he had always entertained, and still continued to entertain, on this subject, he had looked upon the attempt which appeared to be in contemplation with equal concern and alarm. As he now saw the Right Hon. the Vice-President of the Board of Trade in his place, he thought it right to take this early opportunity of requesting to know the opinion of Government with regard to any further change in the corn laws, and sincerely trusted that it was not favourable to any measure of such a description.

Mr. Robinson was obliged to the Hon. Gent. for affording him an opportunity of making what appeared to him to be of the utmost moment a distinct avowal of the view in which the subject was considered by his Majesty's Ministers. They were decidedly of opinion, not only that it would be unadvisable to agitate such a question, but in case of any substantive proposicion being brought forward, would meet it with their most determined resistance. [Hear, hear.] They looked upon the last measure as one of sound legislative policy, and that had produced all the benefits which were expected to be derived from it to the agricultural interests of the country. But they would consider it to be the height of imprudence, amounting almost to insanity, to introduce any new measure; or to revive discussions, which could have no other effect than of exciting differences and animosites from one end of the kingdom to the other. [Hear.]

ADDRESS.

Mr. Brownlow brought up the report of the address to the Prince Regent, which was read and agreed to. It was ordered to be presented to his Royal Highness by such Members of the House as are Members of the Privy Council.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the speech delivered by the Lords Commissioners was ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday next.

The reports of the Commissioners for inquiring into the fees of courts of justice in Scotland and Ireland were laid on the Table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, brought up the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the most effectual means of preventing the forgery of Bank notes. Ordered to lie on the Table.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Grenfell said he rose in consequence of the Right Hon. Gentlemans's notice of his intention to propose the renewal of the Bank Restriction Act, after the discussion on the question to be submitted by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Tierney); to inquire for what period it was intended that the restriction should be prolonged.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that it had been in contemplation to propose the continuance of the restriction till the 1st of March, 1820; but as the whole subject was shortly to be canvassed, it would be better to leave that point for the present undetermined.

Adjourned till Monday.

[*St. James's Chronicle,—Jan. 23.*

THOMPSONS' NEW THEORY OF THE HEMISPHERE.

Amongst the train of curious reflections induced by the considerations of this hypothesis, is this: that the sun, in its ecliptic, passes over only 1200 miles of *land*, or less than one-24th part out of the 25,000 miles, of the terraqueous globe; and further, it should seem, that the coasts have formed themselves in a great measure by this line, both in the New and the Old World; as in the North coast of Newfoundland, for the distance of 40 degrees or nearly 3000 miles, and in the North coast of South America, from the top of Brazil up to the innermost part of the gulph of Mexico, a distance of nearly 70 degrees, or 5000 miles.

This annual course of the sun might indeed be styled the great *primum mobile* of the author's theory; for it is by this course that he explains a constant and perpetual motion of *one universal current from East to West*, caused by an absorption of the waters from the ocean, whereby a general impetus is given to the whole aqueous body, exhibiting itself in the tides, and the adventitious circumstance accounted for of the waters being of more specific gravity, because suffering greater evaporation, under the line, than in the more Northern or Southern latitudes.

The circumstance of this universal current is but little known, and less established, by those whose duty it was to have investigated the subject; and it is to be regretted that Mr. Thompson has done little more than assert the fact, by the general manner in which he speaks of its course.

"The configuration (he says) of the Eastern coast of America deserves a particular consideration; and its phenomena will be more readily explained by the following circumstance; namely, that there is a strong current flowing generally from E. to W. through the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, and which may be more definitely traced in the course of the sun's ecliptic. Thus we find that a large volume of water is constantly rolling down the western side of Africa, round the Cape, and that, although a considerable current strikes upwards on the eastern side of that Continent (it being the nature of all coasting currents to hug the land, in spite of the most prominent obstacles) yet the main body rolls directly westward to the American coast, and thence North-west into the Gulph of Mexico, confounding itself with, and in fact, forming the well known waters of the Gulph Stream." (Pam. p. 555.)

To this we may add, that ships sailing from any port in India for the Cape, always find themselves advanced four or five degrees beyond their reckoning, at that distance of space, and in whatever time of the year they perform the voyage; and it was to this that the lamentable fate of the Grosvenor might be ascribed, since that ship was computed to be five degrees from the African shore when she struck upon it. To the current round the Cape Major Rennell bears testimoney, asserting it to vary only with the resistance of the great sand bank, which lies in its course. An allusion is made to its existence round the South coast of America, in COOKE's Voyages; for, endeavouring to account for a degree's West of their reckoning, [illegible] established, says," Probably there is a small current setting to the Westward, which may be caused by THE WESTERLY CURRENT coming round Cape Horn, and through the Straits of La Maire and the indraught of the Straits of Magellan"(vol. ii. p. 41). The same author speaks even less equivocally of the "EFFECTS OF THE WESTERLY CURRENT'S" in longitude 307. (vol. iii. p. 783.)

It may be further recollected, that the wise men who accompanied BONAPARTE into Egypt discovered that the Red Sea was 28 feet higher than the Mediterranean, very nearly coinciding with the height of the waters with the Gulph of Mexico compared with those of the Gulph of Panama, since, upon a level being taken of those seas, it was said to be found that the water on this side was nearly 30 feet higher then of the other,

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In former days a King of Persia promised his daughter in marriage to any one who would run before his horse all the way from Shiraz to Ispahan. One of his Shatirs nearly accomplished the task, having reached to the eminence marked by the tower, when the King, fearful that he should be obliged to keep his promise, dropt his whip. The ligatures which encompassed the Shatir's body were such,* that in the state he then was he knew for certain, that if he stooped to the ground to pick up the whip, his death would immediately follow; therefore he contrived to take up the whip with his foot, carried it to his hand and so presented it to the King. This trick having failed, the King then dropped his ring upon which the Shatir, who saw that his fate was decided, exclaimed, "O King, you have broken your word, but I'll show you my submission to the last." Upon which he stooped, picked up the ring, and died. In commemoration of this event, this Shatir was buried on the spot, and this tower, now called the Shatir's Tomb, was built over his remains.

* They bind themselves all over tightly by way of support to the body.

PRICE CURRENT.

		Rs. Q. R.
Cotton Ahmood,	per Surat Candy	230 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,	of 2	260 0 00
Ditto Bomanghat,	or 4 Cwt.	135 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		235 0 00
Ditto Limree Wadwan,	New.	196 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		235 0 00
Ditto Kutch,		190 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		215 0 00
Mangrole and Porse,		180 0 00
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per Bag	40 0 00
Ditto unhulled 2 do,	do. do.	8 0 00
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.	6 0 50
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	0
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	28 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per Maund of 41½ seers 1 sort,	7 0 00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat Maund of 41 seers	61 00
Ditto 2 sort,		60 00
Sugar Candy Chincha,	per Surat Maund of 43¼ seers	10 0 00
Ditto do. Canton.	do. do.	10 0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	9 0 00
Raw Silk Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17 2 00
Raw Silk Canton, 1 st.	15 seers to a Bbay Maund	170 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	15 2 00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	16 0 00
Salt petre,	per Bag	18 0 00
Gunnees,	per 100	25 0 00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37¾ lb.	20 0 00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto Ditto	40 0 00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Bombay Maund	7 2 00
Wheat Jambooser,	per Cr. of 8 Parah	28 0 00
Wheat Surat,		32 0 00
Gram Surat, new.	per ditto do.	19 0 00
Paddy,	per ditto Moora	30 0 00
Cocoanut Oil,	per Bbay Maund	3 1 00
Jengely do.	per do. do.	3 3 00
Pepper Tellichery,	per Cr. of 4 Robins	132 0 00
Bhatcole,	ditto	140 0 00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	125 0 00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds or 821 lbs.	60 0 00
—— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 22 Mds. or 616lbs.	50 0 00
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40 0 00
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,	115 0 00
Ghanty,	per Ditto	105 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80 0 00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers	70 0 00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	at 40 to 50 pieces to a Cr. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb	150 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	150 0 00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	120 0 00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds	60 0 00
—— Malabar,	Bombay Candy,	48 0 00
Coir Laccadavie,	Cr. of 21 Mds.	59 0 00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	52 0 00
Dammer Malacca Raw	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds	50 0 00
Ditto boiled,		55 0 00
Sago,	per Maund	2 0 00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	38 0 00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1 1 75
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers	28 0 00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	11 0 00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	11 2 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	50 0 00
Nutmegs,	per pound	2 2 00
Mace,	per pound	3 2 00
Cassia,	do. do.	0 2 25
Cloves,	per S. Maund	60 0 0
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	20 0 00
Ditto Java,	ditto	none
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	none
Almonds,	per do. do.	4 0 00
Kismises	do. do. do.	4 2 00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12 0 00
Brimstone,	per 22 Surat Mds. or 1 Candy	75 0 00
Cochineal,	per pound	16 2 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	40 0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	55 0 00
Ditto English,	ditto	40 0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	45 0 00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	11 0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto	14 0 00
Pig lead,	per do.	9 2 00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	22 0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do. do.	22 2 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	60 0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	42 0 00
Tar,	per Barrel	30 0 00
Tin Plates,	per chest	18 0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	11 0 00
White lead,	per do.	14 0 00
Brandy,	per Gallon	7 0 00
Gin,	per large case	30 0 00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	1 2 00
In Bond,		
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	217 2 00
German Crowns,	per 100	212 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	[illegible] 00
Gubbas,	per 100,	478 1 00
Remittance to England at six months		2 4 per Rupee
Freight to England,	nominal	6 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight		5 £.
Exchange on Calcutta,		Rs. 107 per 100 Siccas
on Madras.		par.

It may be stated that [illegible] Investments of Goods, from England and other parts of Europe, as also from America, are selling at 30 per Cent advance.

Marine stores when purchased separately 15 per Cent advance.

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